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Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.				
16th Jan	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6822
13th "	ARCADIA	9403	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7854	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9521	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7854	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

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AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KORNEUBURG	5,423	A. Forosti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Daboveich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr. 1909
KORNEUBURG	5,423	A. Forosti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Daboveich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
S.S. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
SILESIA	5,189	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Beinarz	27th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

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DWARKA	1,695	Thur 14th Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	1,171	Fri. 15th Jan.	6 a.m. (direct).

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TO MARSEILLES.

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YARRA	4,143	Bellior	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Basilico	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Voyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Robufat	10th June, "

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1909.

THE ANNUAL BOMBAY DOG SHOW, in conjunction with the Horse Show, will be held on THURSDAY, the 11th February, 1909. For prospectus and other particulars apply to Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, Crawford Markets, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH, 13TH, 15TH, 17TH, AND 20TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 12th January, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1909.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.
No. 4 S. I.
Fort William, the 2nd January 1909.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the STAR OF INDIA, and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the Government House grounds on TUESDAY, the 9th February 1909, at 9-30 P.M.

The Members of the two Orders present in Calcutta on the 9th February, will be expected to attend, and they are requested to communicate their addresses to the undersigned not later than the 25th January.

Members who do not reside in Calcutta, but who, nevertheless, desire to attend Investitures and will be present in Calcutta on the 9th February, should signify their intention to the undersigned not later than the 25th January, giving at the same time their temporary Calcutta addresses.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Orders at the Foreign Office, Calcutta, and not to the undersigned by name.

S. H. BUTLER,
Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire,

THE FOLLOWING FOUR ONE THOUSAND RUPEE CURRENCY NOTES have been stolen from the pocket of our man while he was standing at the counter of the Bank of Bombay at noon on the 9th Instant. We therefore caution the public not to deal with them and to inform Messrs. H. SULEMAN ABDOOLWAHED and Co., of 8, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, in case they are traced. The informant will be REWARDED.

SA 24 MA 82	54957	...	Rs. 1,000
	85530	...	„ 1,000
	98614	...	„ 1,000
	78770	...	„ 1,000

BOMBAY FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 11th January, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum and a bonus of two per cent. per annum, both free from income tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1908.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDUL HOOSEIN TAYEBALLY of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 203 of 1907, wherein MOOSAJI MAHOMEDALLY is plaintiff and BAI DIANBAI, widow of MAHOMEDALLY BEITULLA CHITHODIA, EBRAHIM MAHOMEDALLY ABDULALLY MAHOMEDALLY and JENABAI MAHOMEDALLY are defendants, has contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground situate lying and being on the East side of Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 1-2 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Karsandas Moordidhar, on or towards the South and East by the house of Abdullally Abmedally and on or towards the West by the said Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2263 and Street Nos. 383-387, Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, and were formerly and are now in the possession of Bai Dianbai widow of Mahomedally Beptoola Chithodia and others.—Dated this 9th day of January 1909.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures February 26th. For prospectus and particulars, apply to Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

CHANGE OF NAME.

NOTICE is hereby given that with the Sanction of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, the name of "The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd.," has been CHANGED to THE BOMBAY & HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, Ltd. and that the Registered Office of the Company will be at No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESSAJEE & A. M. JEWANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Bombay & Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd.
Bombay, 5th January, 1909.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ltd.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES, WITH
THE OLYMPIC GAMES
AND
THE MARATHON RACES
And many other films of the greatest interests never seen in Bombay.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.), With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

NOTICE.

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE will be given shortly in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in SOUTHERN ITALY.

MADAME
ALICE COMEZ
Will give her Second
GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
TOWN HALL
ON
THURSDAY, JANUARY 14TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

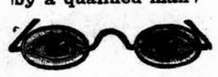
MADAME
ALICE COMEZ
Kindly Assisted by
MR. INGLIS, MR. ADDLESTON,
MR. T. S. HAMILTON,
Reserved Seats .....Rs. 5.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT
S. ROSE & CO.
Refreshments will be on Sale.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

OLD THE CHEAPEST
TOM PEG McTaggart
BOB WHISKY.
Rs 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. L. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared by the Marquis of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore very reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 858, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratan Geary. Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Important Reports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange (List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—V., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Vedow Street, and are now located at 3 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The neutral and only firm the supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Cookees and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 5 each forward, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. Rs, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P Purohit, Rs 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists Bombay

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Almanac of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and telegraphic information, Steam-boat and tak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the English Lines, Price Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 2 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large lots with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for roses), at 12 annas per pound; Guano, at 4 annas. Patent Aphicides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALMER & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Latest ready previous for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited at Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs 3. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moor Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Broad new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED A CIVIL ENGINEER to Supervise Works at Port Canning near Calcutta. Active man of practical experience chiefly in Surveying and Plotting Fields preferred. Apply by letter to DAVID SASSOON and Co., Ltd., 8 Forbes, Street.

WANTED.—A BILL COLLECTOR, must be prepared to give a security of Rs. 500. Apply at once, in person, with testimonials, at the Office of this paper, between 1 and 2 P.M.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum (extra for postage).

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER LONDON.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASE (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 82, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office*

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR BOATS
and
STEAM LAUNCHES
Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

Designs, Specifications and Estimates on application.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, wherever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35. HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building street Nos. 4, 4A, 5, 3, 1, 2, 21-29; Case Nos. 45, 46, 47, 66, Damar Lane and French Road; Building Street Nos. 16, 17, Case Nos. 32, 33, Gamdevi Road and Bawasakhani Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building street Nos. 2-6, 17-19, 21-25, 8-10, 27-29, 31-35, 35-39, 13-21, 23-25, 45-47, 6-8, 10-12, Case Nos. 71, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 91, 92, 93, 104, 105, 103 Koli Lane, No. 4 and 2, near Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDY, the 13th day of January, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers.

H. Ali Mahomed Cassam & Co. and N. A. Bomanjee Mills & Co.

W H S M H A K 1423.—1 case 50 doz. Razors, Bulier.
4224.—1 case 30 doz. Razors, Eagle.
1484.—1 case 7 Shaving Brushes.
On account and at the risk of Hirji Sons & Co.:
W H C S.—346—1 case cotton Belts.
193.—1 case Oriental Beads.
On account of the concerned:
A lot of typewriter accessories consisting of Hurekes, Eilams, Hammond, Barlock and other Ribbons, copy holders, carbon papers, Inks, Brushes, carbon papers, duplicators, stencil papers, polishing cloth, Remington duplicator, cyclestyle, etc.
By order of Messrs. Bhailal Harilal and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Vadilal Hargowan and Co.—
5 bales, each 300lbs. cotton yarn, No. 20, slate tied thread, manufactured by Jafferally Mills.
5 bales, each 300lbs. thread, „ No. 22, pink coloured thread, manufactured by Jafferally Mills.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases each 20 dozen boxes, sodawater sparklets.
7 pieces velvet tapestry for furniture.
6 cases 86 square yards English flooring tiles.
3 do. 37 do. do. do.
4 do. 64 do. do. do.
5 do. 86 do. do. do.
Also a lot of embossed slate tiles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1909.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Mr. M. D. Shroff, the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of Mr. D. Bhicajee, the property of Mr. A. M. Jacob, consisting of:—
1 ring of small diamonds cup shape.
6 gold coins.
1 gold repeater watch.
1 gold watch and chain.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as large cupboard with pigeon hole suitable for office, large size sideboard, round and writing tables, almira, chest-of-drawer, iron safes.

A lot of old China sound jars with covers, white blue flower vases, teapots, blackwood carved chairs, teapoys, chiffonniers, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. G. C. HOWIE, consisting of cotton and silk wearing apparels, net, collars, towels, coats, trousers, shirts, iron bed with mattress, socks, napkins, boots, caps, tantalus trunks, dressing table, cupboard, camera, glasses, gladstone bag, lamps, Fieldglass, cupboard, chairs and other odds and ends.

Re late Mr. W. C. COATES:—1, Single Bore Winchester Repeater Rifle with Cartridges.

Re late PITAMBER TEJPAL:—Wearing apparels, sarries, clothes, copper and brass pots and pans, cupboard, chairs, iron cot, vase, lamps, clock pictures Iron safe with key and other sundries.

Re late PETER IGNATIUS BRAGANZA:—Gold bangles, chains, earrings, lockets, brooches, head ornaments, rings, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Gent's swift bicycles and other bicycles.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Double-seated brougham.
The property of A. E. Sherring, Esq., late Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
1 12 H. P. Motor Car, 5 seated, 2 cylinders by Darraque in working order.

Under instructions from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Loan and Deposit Society, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 11th instant commencing at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and risk of defaulting mortgagor's quantity of gold jewellery, and comprising gold, silver and metal watches, a gold Chronograph watch by Dent, gold watch-guards, brooch, earrings, rings with precious stones, guns, and rifles, musical instruments, bicycles (1 perfectly new and made to especial order), 1 gramophone with 22 records, some pieces of furniture and other goods.

Also by order of Administrator of an Estate.

A pair of well bred Fox Terriers, three pups, nearly 2 months old, and three pups, nearly 8 or 9 months old.

Printed detailed hand-bills can be had at the Auctioneers, or at the Office of the above Society, 4 Bank Street.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE BEESTON HUMBER MOTOR-CAR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to put up for sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 11th instant, at their Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the owner leaving for England:—

One second-hand Beeston Humber Motor Car, very little used, 20 H. P., 4 Cylinder Motor Magneto and Battery ignition with pair of acetyline head lamps 500 C.P., each, 2 side lamps, a red lamp with hood and accessories complete, in good running order.

N. B.—The above Car is in splendid working order and has been very little used and affords an opportunity for those who are in search of a really good car. It can be seen at 12 a.m., to-day, at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Property at Lawrence DeLima Street, Mazagon.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Bezonji Jehangir Buxey, the sole surviving trustee under an indenture of Gift and Declaration of Trust, dated the 5th day of October, 1875, and with the consents of the beneficiaries concerned the under mentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lawrence DeLima Street, Mazagon, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1134 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 209 to 216, New No. 11528, Old Survey Nos. 561 to 562, New Survey No. 3600 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates, and taxes under E Ward Nos. 5684, 5685 (1) 5631, 5683 (1 A), Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Lawrence DeLima Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the North by the property of Allibhai Sharafally, and on or towards the South by the property of Bai Soonabai widow of Furdoonji Curseji Madi and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at old Sonapur Lane, Dhobi Talao.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay as the administrator of the estate of the late Jagannath Babaji, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 11th February next at 4-30 p.m. S. T., the following valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the Cart called or known by the name of Tadwady, at or near the Old Sonapur Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3561 and street No. 1, containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Ramlyia Thakur Agree, on the West by the passage of the said Fazandar and on the North by the house of Moroba Pandoorangjee and on the south by the house of Pallonji Dorabji Meherji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1909.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) exactly, Messrs. COLLETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Victoria House," Byculla, in the premises, lately vacated by Messrs. Breslaur & Co., and close to Messrs. Phillips & Co., Ld., where the lot has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome artistic latest design furniture made by Benjamin, Robert and Breslaur, such as telescopic and oblong dining tables, armchairs, meat-safe, large size sideboards, dinner wagons, marble top bevelled mirror single, double and pounds almirah and wardrobes, glass, porcelain and plated ware, old blue China jars and flower vases, veranda and office seats, rich small and large Indian-made carpets, 4 nearly new full size typewriters, richly open carved chairs, copying presses, one sweet toned nearly new grand upright entire iron frame, cottage piano by Rose and Co., etc., etc., the property of Messrs. Captain Hill Cruickshanks and Edwards.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

COLLETT & Co.
Bombay, 11th January, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bamburg.	Medan, Deli (Tobacco plantations).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines)	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Honolulu.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 843,750
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Mewoon-Bitya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Inter

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wearbeck, 2446 tons, Captain J. J. Thompson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain E. G. M. Dickinson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and 54 passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons. Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Busreh &c. with a general cargo, 36 cases opium 34 mule and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia 4081 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Orwell, 2,445 tons, Captain D. C. Horne, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta.

THE steamer Ben Nevis, 2,525 tons, Captain W. Laing, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Vennachar, 2,847 tons, Captain J. R. Gordon, sailed yesterday for Rangoon.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P. McCobe, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Warora, 2,564 tons, Captain A. Tipper, will sail to-day for Rangoon &c. with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan MacDougall, 2,975 tons, Captain R. Twilling arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Galavale, 2,441 tons, Captain E. Sceary, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra 762 tons, Captain A. J. Cole arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo, 3 horses and the following passengers :—Lieuts Roberts, R. Le Faune, Walker Wyncoll, J. W. B. Foote, Dalyell, Whittall, and Simonds, Capts Stevens and Williams, Maj Wade-Brown, Maj and Mrs. Bryan, Col. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Hewett, and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. R. C. Milward, Mrs. and Miss Percy Jones, Mrs. Blair, Mr. W. H. Creft, Mr. and Mrs. Sanday, Miss Armitage, Mr. J. A. David, Mrs. Turner and 291 deck.

THE steamer Shrathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain D. Stanhope arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock.....R I Marine
H M S Spanix Joondr S Litchford.....Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 9.

Aynthia.....694 Curtis.....F F & Co
Arcadia.....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Belaura.....2949.....Owen
Comp'cella.....2022 House.....R A Willis
Cir'cia.....1917 ...Kaselvura.....M M & Co
Caledonia ..3529 Gordon, London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Claverock...2440 Urquhart.....T Morrison & Co
Clan Macdougall ...2975 Twilling.....F Muir & Co
Dumra.....762 Cole.....M M & Co
Galavale.....244 Seeary.....
Hydra.....830 Soquebed.....F F Campbell & Co
Ino orva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
In hmere.....2426 Seeberger.....T Morrison & Co
Kilchalton.....2418 Higgins.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler.....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin...2158 Moser.....K N & Co
Moshtari.....1109 Gore.....P Gulf 9-1 B & P S N Co
Nuddea...1944 Antin.....M M & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton.....London.....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Quoda.....944 Coope.....M M & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathavon 2830.....Campbell W & A Graham & Co
Singa.....1912 Murison.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Strothgarry...2840 Stanhope.....
Vasigath ...2613 Rule.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Shahristan	1741	Hadson		Manchester	18-1 E Latham & Co
B Culna	3963	Maclachlan	A'werp	20-1	M M & Co
C & R Prome	2299	Mason	A'werp	26-1	K N & Co
F Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp Hall	12-1-09	M M & Co
H Naseri	911	Mierre	P Gulf	11-1	B and P S N Co
K Dido	3127	Runton	Hull via Karachi	14-1-09	F Muir & Co
M Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	18-1	M M & Co
O Haidari	1563	Lorne	Jeddah	11-1-09	B & P S N Co
P Yebashi Maru	2902		Kobe	17-1	Kom N Y Kuisha
Q Eastville	2306	Wright	Genoa	9-1-09	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bardistan	2500	Davies	Hull	16-1	M M & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	15-1	W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-1	Florio and R S N Co
4 Caithness	2222	Taylor	Rotterdam	23-1	W & A G & Co
5 Ischia	2481	Shanghai Belsits		17-1	F & R S N Co
7 Bohemia	2305	Dabsevich	Trieste	16-1	A L S N Co
8 City of Agra	3096	Buch	Liverpool	12-1	K Nixon & Co
9 Lindenfels	3525	Kenneweg	Karachi	15-1	W & A G & Co
10&11 Iran	4066	Peebody	Dunkirk	12-1-09	K N & Co
12 Marmora	5239	Weston	London	16-1	P & O S N Co
16 Clydesdale	2296	Manship	London	13-1-09	J M Co

H W P D

Indravati ...513 Fakeera...G Ports...14-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponaul.....552 Shamsudin...B'nagar 9-1 Bo S N Co Ld

Dock Gate.

Bullmba.....1607 Butler...Persian Gulf 11-1 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Strathgarry s.....	Stanhope.....	Calcutta, Dec. 28
9	Galavale s	Sceary.....	Calcutta, Dec. 28
	Clan Macdougall s	Twilling	Glasgow, Dec. 4
	Dumra s.....	Cole	Karachi, Jan. 7
	Madura s.....	Deckinson ...	Zanzibar, Dec. 17
10	Wearbeck s.....	Thompson ...	Calcutta, Dec. 30
	Castalia s.....	Hamilton ...	Glasgow, Dec. 9
	Dwarka s	Cutbush	Busreh, Jan. 2

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Eastville s	Wright	Genoa, &c
	Salsette s.....	Lewellin	Aden
	Orwell s	Horne	Calcutta
10.	Ben Nevis s.....	Laing	Philadelphia
	Vennachar s	Gordon	Rangoon
	Nadir s.....	McCobe	Calcutta, &c
	Warora s	Tipper.....	Rangoon, &c

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left Suez on the morning of the 9th instant.

The P & O S N Co.'s steamer Oceana arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 8th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
29	Fairport	Calcutta
Jan. 1	Trantenfels	Antwerp
2	Duncrie	S. Africa

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Agra s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 102 cwts linseed, J Luckmidas ; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 6 cases condiments, Killick Nixon and Co.

Scindia s—88 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 9 bales cotton, C Runchordas ; 60 bales wool, H A Jammahomed ; 62 bales wool, J Mulchund ; 89 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 43 bales wool, G Goculdas ; 35 bales wool, V Tejpal; 31 bales wool, R Doosa and Co ; 24 bales wool, M Jetha ; 55 bales wool, The Bombay Company ; 500 cwts maize, Sanday and Co ; 300 bales cotton-waste and fly, C Heerjee and Co ; 207 cwts old metals, G Abdool Hossein ; 350 cwts rags, P Bhimji.

FOR LONDON.

Clydesdale s—4,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

Marmora s—100 cwts niger seed, and 100 cwts kardee seed, Bauer and Krause ; 14 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 72 cwts condiments, N K Jussawalla ; 3 bales carpets, G P Stavridas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Agra s—3,120 cwts groundnuts and 879 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 3,000 cwt teelseed and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton-fly, C Heerji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—5 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clydesdale s—440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 172 bales cotton and 1,289 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons ; 5,000 cwts crushed bones R Kaderbhoy.

Lindenfels s—2,000 cwts mowraseed, J Fachiri ; 50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 74 bales cotton-fly and waste, C Moladina ; 200 cwts alibanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 19 cases color, R Jewandas and Co; 44 cwts guts, Latham and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 3,312 cwt myrabollams, A Vuzlal ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, G Madhowji ; 4,004 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Lindenfels s—2,000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—39,358 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Bardistan s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 11 cwts sandalwood chips, N Fetehally and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 501 tons, manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, E B Lam and Co : 1,500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

Chanda s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1 bale cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Caithness s—2,500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—1,838 cwts castorseed, C Boggian and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, K Pawri and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 23 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—250 cwts sharkfins, K N Mesani and Co; 100 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina; 66 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—700 bales twist, C Bhowanidas and Co ; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—1,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 800 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Yeboshi Maru s—500 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 1,200 cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKOICHI

Yeboshi Maru s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 1,300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, The New Mofusil and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 1,100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru s—1,300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ischia s—150 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 1,350 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

FRONTIER WHEAT.

First forecast of the wheat crop of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1908-09. Talking the average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under wheat in this Province represented about 3·6 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in this Province in the same period average (a) 38·1 and (b) 25·8 per cent. respectively. In the North-West Frontier Province the ratio this year is 24·9 per cent.

The total area sown with wheat up to the end of November, 1908, is estimated at 1,004,300 acres (irrigated 250,500 and unirrigated 753,800 acres) against 977,700 acres (irrigated 249,000 and unirrigated 728,700 acres) finally returned in 1907-08. There is practically little difference in the irrigated area, the increase being almost confined to the unirrigated area and shared by all the districts except Peshawar and Kurram. This increase is due to the timely and abundant rainfall in September and to a good water supply from hill torrents.

If the winter rains fall before the middle of January next further sowings may be expected on unirrigated lands. The prospects of the crop are good so far, but ultimate success depends on the winter rains.

The sowings of the wheat crop began on the dates noted below and these have been reported normal in all districts except Kohat, where they were slightly early :—Hazara, end of September 1908; Peshawar, 1st October 1908; Kohat, 5th October, 1908, on irrigated and 25th September, 1908, on unirrigated. Bannu 20th October 1908, Dera Ismail Kh an 15th October 1908 on irrigated and 7th October, 1908 on unirrigated. Tochi 15th October, 1908, Kurram 16th October 1908.

A VICTORY for Spiritualists is reported from Glatz, in Silesia, where the Court of Appeal has acquitted Frau Winter, who was charged with slandering Herr Sammeck, the Chairman of a Parish Council. The lady was the medium at a spiritualistic "seance" Herr Sammeck's son, who was present, was thanked for his attendance by the spirit invoked, supposed to be that of his deceased sister, and was besought to bring his father, who, the spirit said, "had much accursed gold on his conscience." Herr Sammeck brought an action against the medium, who at the first trial was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. In the subsequent trial the "spirit's" statements were proved correct.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GHAMAT.—January 10, at his father's residence at Dadar, Mr. Kaikhasro Edalji Ghamat, Barrister-at-Law. Deeply mourned by his relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TIGHE—January 1, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Major S. M. Tighe, 20th Infantry, of a son.

WARTH—December 22 at Mandalay, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Warth, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRAMER—HART—January 4, at Holy Emmanuel Church, South Georgetown, by the Rev. C. E. Sell, Percival Harris Cramer to Sarah Augusta (Gussie) Hart, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Hart.

ELEY—EDMUNDSON—December 30, at the Wesleyan Church, Ferozepore, by the Rev. John Coutts, G. Eley of Lahore to Edith Jane, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Edmundson, Ferozepore.

DEATHS.

HAZLEWOOD—December 28, at Monkey Point, Rangoon, Samuel Fraser Mark, eldest son of Mrs. Allen, aged 41 years. Deeply regretted.

SYMONS—December 28, at 49, 32nd Street, Rangoon, May Symons, wife of the late G. R. Symons, Superintendent, Sule Pagoda Wharf, aged 33 years.

SMALLEY—December 26, at the Alexandra Hotel, Dehra Dun, Miss Ida Smalley, Lady Manager of Clovelly, etc., Mussoorie.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.
Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajhra, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,
I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.
Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.
Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 19m.

Municipal Corporation 3-39 p. m.

Address of congratulation to the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter by Native Merchants, "Killick Building," Home Street, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana, Special General Meeting, 6-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 14th, Last Quarter, 11h. 41·3m. p.m. ; Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41·8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h, p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, January 12.—Justices' Election of a Municipal Councillor, Nominations, Municipal Office, up to 5 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Irla. Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.

Wednesday, January 13.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.

Thursday, January 14.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Ball, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 21m.

Friday, January 15.—Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets 6h. 21m.

Saturday, January 16—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Y. M. C. A. Hall, Illustrated Concert, 9-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor's Levee at Karachi, 10 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Condu Luxmon, a Hindu, aged 40 years, fell down from an electric tramcar which was in motion in Balaram Street, Tardeo, on Christmas Day. His left thigh bone was broken and he was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where on Friday night he succumbed to the injuries.

VAGRANT SENT TO WORKHOUSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, A. Thompson, a European, was brought up under the Vagrancy Act. The accused was found loitering in the street on Friday night without any visible means of subsistence. He was also drunk at the time. The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

BIJNI-ISRAELS AND SIR JACOB SASSOON.—The following is a telegram received from Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., to the address of Mr. D. J. Samson L.C.E., Chairman of the meeting of the Beni-Israel community, held on the 7th instant:—"Lady Sassoon, and I request you to convey to the Bene-Israel community our warmest thanks for their kind telegram of congratulations.—Jacob Sassoon."

RESTIVE HORSE.—The degcart of Captain Drummond, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, was waiting in the compound of Government House on Friday morning when the horse suddenly took fright and bolted with the trap. He went galloping along Walkeshwar Road, the Ridge, and Mount Pleasant Road and finally collided with a lamp post on Pavai Road. The vehicle was smashed but the animal was not injured.

FIRE IN CHINCHPOOGLEY.—A fire broke, out in a row of huts situated in Gurapdeo, Chinchpoogley, on Saturday afternoon and resulted in the destruction of a large number of huts. The fire originated in one of the huts in the middle of the colony and in a few minutes it extended to the whole row of them The Chinchpoogley and Babula Tank fire engines arrived on the scene and in an hour's time the fire was brought under control.

LUNATIC CHARGED WITH MURDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Motiram Damji was charged with committing the murder of a barber on the 26th December. The barber as usual went to shave Motiram, who lived in Dargasthan Street, Mandvi, in his own house. Suddenly the accused snatched the razor from the barber's hand and cut his throat with it. The barber ran out of the room bleeding and was taken to the hospital where he subsequently died. It was ascertained that the accused having lost his money in speculation had also lost his senses, and the Police Surgeon declared him unfit to defend himself. He was remanded to jail until the Court received the formal intimation from Government declaring him a lunatic.

THIEVING GUMASTA.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Daya Vithal, a boy Gumasta in the employ of Thakersey Liladhar, a shop-keeper in the Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, was charged with the theft of currency notes of Rs. 1,373, the property of his master. On Wednesday last the complainant told one of his assistants in the shop to open the cash box and take out a certain amount of money. The key did not fit the lock, which was tampered with, and on the box being shaken the lid came off. The cash was missing and a report was made to the Police. The same night the accused was arrested at Bassein by the Railway Police on suspicion. The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Reformatory for one year.

GATHERING AT CUTCH KERA.—A gathering consisting of representatives of the communities at Kera was held on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Cassamalli Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy to a school established there jointly by the late Ladakbhoy Somjee and Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. The school is conducted on a very satisfactory basis and is supervised by two competent teachers, while another school is established by the Jadija Garashias of Kera, wherein young girls are taught Gujarati and general knowledge of domestic duties. To the children of both the schools prizes of books and caps were given away by Mr. Cassamalli after the children had recited and read poetry and lessons. The guests together with the children were photographed and after the distribution of sweets the gathering dispersed. The following gentlemen were present :—Jadejas Madhavsangjee Khimajee, Dujajee Gamjee, and Bhupatsangjee, Sheths Moosabhoy H. Visram, Bar.-at-Law, Usaf G. Allana, Cassambhoy Mamed, Gangjibhoy M. Sachedinna, Bandallibhoy Hassam, Abdullabhoy Puredinna, Rasidbhoy Allidinna, Shivji Jivraj, Dr. Manishankar, Sheth Alladinbhoy Mamed, Usaf Ismail Nenzee, Thaker Bhawanji Hirjee, and many others.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AS VICEROY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not think it safe to assume that the telegram to the "Englishman" suggesting Mr. Winston Churchill as a possible Viceroy of India is a hoax. When I left England the name of the President of the Board of Trade was being seriously mentioned in political circles as a likely successor to Lord Minto, who for some undisclosed reason appeared to be expected Home this year. It was argued that Mr. Churchill, though young, had already reached a far higher position than was attained by Lord Curzon when he was made Viceroy. His abilities, it was said, were beyond question. There was further the convincing argument that the whole of his amiable colleagues, with the exception of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Loreburn are eager to get rid of him.—Yours, etc.,

A "SALSETTE" PASSENGER.

January 9.

[Hoax or no hoax, India wants no political mountebank, but the strongest of strong men at the present time. If Mr. Churchill is in ill-health best send him to the Canary Islands. India is the last place in the world to send a sick man to. However Mr. Churchill may compare with Lord Curzon, that is no recommendation. India has not yet recovered from the effects of Lord Curzon's administration and his neuralgia.—ED. *B G.*]

PROFESSOR LEES-SMITH'S LECTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Professor Lees-Smith's Lectures on Commerce are fixed for Tuesdays and Fridays. Fridays are very busy days for those serving in Banks and Merchantile Firms as the work keeps them engaged till late in the evening. Could the day be not conveniently altered to Thursday or Saturday? This suggestion, if adopted, will be deemed a great boon by those who are anxious to attend all the lectures of the series.—Yours, etc,

J. K. PARULKER.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 14th November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,777, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 498. The total earnings from 1st January to 14th November, 1908, were Rs. 37,633, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 539.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 14th November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 19,720, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 5,316. The total earnings from 1st January to 14th November, 1908, were Rs. 2,36,664, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,261.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 9.

The depression from Persia has now entered Upper India, but is of a feeble character and not of the true winter type. It is unlikely hat it will give heavy rain in the plains and what precipitation occurs is likely to be confined to the East Punjab.

General snow has fallen in Kashmir. Sonemarg having had four feet and Minimarg two.

Rain is reported from Chaman, Quetta and Robart, indicating general moderate rainfall in Baluchistan.

Forecast—Precipitation is likely to continue in Kashmir and extend eastwards along the Himalayas.

SIMLA, JANUARY 10.

A fresh very shallow depression passed yesterday rapidly across Southern Sind into Southern Rajputana where it coalesced with the main depression from Persia.

The latter gave light rain in East Punjab and adjacent districts of the United Provinces, while the former gave one or two showers in Rajputana. The effect of the two depressions now is an area of low pressure extending from Cutch north-eastwards to the foot of Simla hills. Over this area more or less heavy cloud prevails and humidity is high. In consequence, showery weather is likely in Rajputana, West United Provinces and adjacent districts of the Punjab and Central India. Snow heavy in places is reported from Kashmir ; conditions are still unsettled there. The following are the chief amounts of yesterday's precipitations :—Sonemarg, four inches ; Shrinagar, one ; Muktesar and Jodhpur, half ; Simla, Roorkee, Meerut and Sambhar, a quarter.

Forecast.—Light falls of rain are probable in the Eastern part of North-West India. Precipitation is likely to continue in Kashmir.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	57·6	45·1	...	2·54
Jask (8th)	77·3	68·3	0·28	0·74
Muskat (8th)	80·3	70·6	...	0·18
Multan	67·2	47·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	49·9	43·4	0·06	1·22
Lahore	60·4	46·2	0·01	0·31
Sirsa	70·8	44·1	...	0·00
Ambala	61·5	47·0	...	0·22
Delhi	71·2	46·2	...	0·00
Agra	72·0	49·0	...	0·02
Mainpuri	72·8	46·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	78·0	51·5	...	0·08
Cawnpore	73·9	42·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	73·1	44·2	...	0·08
Jacobabad	73·1	43·3	...	0·00
Karachi	78·0	70·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	76·9	45·2	...	0·03
Jaipur	78·2	47·6	...	0·16
Kotah	82·5	47·1	...	0,00
Bhuj	81·1	57·0	...	0,00
Dwarka	77·3	57·2	...	0·00
Veraval	77·7	58·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	80·9	48·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	87·5	54·0	...	0·00
Surat	90·1	56·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	88·6	53·7	...	0·00
Deesa	86·3	47·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	84·0	50·0	...	0
Indore	82·6	51·6	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	77·0	44·3	...	0·71
Sangor	77·6	57·0	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	81·1	45·4	...	1·54
Khandwa	87·2	48·1	...	0·07
Akola	88·2	49·1	...	0
Amraoti	86·3	55·8	...	1·06
Nagpur	85·4	49·6	...	0·01
Chanda	86·0	50·0	...	0·00
Raipur	81·7	53·6	...	0·04
Bombay	83·0	67·8	...	00·0
Ratnagiri	88·8	67·8	...	0·20
Mormugao	87·0	71·7	...	0
Karwar	88·8	67·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	87·0	49·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	88·4	53·5	...	0
Poona	89·0	55·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	90·3	59·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	90·7	59·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	87·3	59·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	87·2	52·7	...	0·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·4	61·7	...	0·70
Hyderabad	89·3	60·7	...	0·00
Mangalore	87·7	70·9	...	0·24
Calicut	85·8	71·1	...	5·36
Cochin	87·7	72·3	...	1·09
Colombo	87·0	69·0	...	4·90
Masulipatam	84·2	62·3	...	0·23
Bellary	92·5	61·3	...	0·26
Cuddapah	90·2	67·1	...	4·05
Madras	83·0	66·5	...	18·84
Bangalore	83·3	57·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	85·4	65·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	85·1	67·8	...	6·20
Negapatam	85·4	75·0	...	10·12

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain heavily overcast in the north Punjab and moderately clouded in the eastern districts but have cleared elsewhere. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature is low in the north and north-east but normal over the rest of the division; the minimum has risen and is now higher than usual except at Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has again increased and is now generally equal to the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputtana.—Skies have cleared in Upper Sind and West Rajputana but remain lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi but normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is during the day higher than usual at some stations in Rajputana,

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Light cloud has appeared in Cutch and heavy cloud at Deesa ; elsewhere skies remain clear. The air is drier than usual in West Central India but over the rest of the division it contains the average or more than the average amount of moisture. Day temperature has risen and is generally higher than usual; night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and while maximum temperature is normal, the minimum is lower than usual at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal,

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear, Humidity is normal in Hyderabad and in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature remains higher than usual but the minimum has fallen and is now normal.

General Remarks.—The depression from Persia is shown to-day over the Punjab with a fairly regular circulation of wind, the deficiency of pressure at the centre being more than 1·5th of an inch ; but it has not caused any precipitation of importance in the plains of Upper India, Heavy cloud, however, persists in the North Punjab.

In the Peninsula weather has been fine.

A few showers may occur in the extreme north of Upper India.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 9th January was 29·981 in. 7ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 11th January.

668.—Detail for the week ending 16th instant :—

To-day, Monday, 11th instant.—Proficiency Class will be held at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

2. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p. m.

Tuesday 12th Inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject.—Battalion Drill, Sections 91, to 101, 109 to 118 Part III, Infantry Training, 1905.

Wednesday, 13th instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Thursday, 14th inst—"L", Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

669.—Camp of Inst

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S TRAVELS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—Lord Ronaldshay's books on the North-West Frontier of India, Persia and Russian Turkestan are already well-known to the public, and now in "A Wandering Student in the Far East" (Blackwood) he has added to them a study of the commercial and military problems of Japan and China, and the railway problem on the North-East Frontier of India, which is of equal interest and importance. His book is divided into two parts, roughly answering to the division of the two volumes. The greater part of the first volume is taken up with the record of a journey across the heart of China and chiefly appeals to that portion of reading public which is interested in accounts of traval in distant lands; portions of the first volume and the greater part of the second are devoted to separate essays, dealing with different questions of social, economic and military interest, such as the positions of Japan and China respectively in the Far East, and the contrast which they present, the much-debated question of the navigation of the middle reaches of the Yang-tsze river the intricacies of the opium question and the building of the Frontier between Burma and the Chinese empire. This portion of his work more especially appeals to those who are interested in the trade and enterprise of Great Britain in foreign countries.

The position in the Far East at present is a somewhat anomalous one. Japan, a fighting and conquering nation, has realised the fact that in these modern days national prosperity can only be permanently secured by proficiency in the arts of peace and is striving to become an industrial and commercial power; while China, on the other hand, with a peace-loving people, is beginning to discover that she can only hold what she earns by being able to resist aggression, and is groping blindly after proficiency in arms. Each of the two nations is hampered in its present endeavour by its ingrained national characteristics. The Japanese fighting classes have for ages despised the trading classes, and in trade therefore are represented by an infinitely lower caste with a lower standard of morality than obtains amongst the higher castes. These men are earning for the Japanese the title of the pedlars of the East, and there form of pedlary is fraught with petty fraud and supported by devices contrary to all the commercial standards of the West. Imitation of well-known trademarks is probably their most common form of fraud, and a Japanese sugar manufacturer has been known to offer bribes to a comprador to sell Japanese sugar under the name of his own firm. The best men in Japan recognise and deplore this national failing, and are now engaged in the attempt to import the feeling of the Bushido into the commerce of the country. But an age-long tradition on this kind takes a long time to eradicate, and the Japanese are still far behind the Chinese in commercial morality. The Chinaman in universally recognised in the Far East as probably the mose honest merchant in the world. A German merchant told Lord Ronaldshay that he frequently entered into contracts with Chinese merchants involving as much as 50,000 dollars, whitout any writing or signed document upon either side, and this is typical of commercial intercourse between Europeans and Chinese. The problem in China is that of military and political reform, and Lord Ronaldshay says that he found the influence of the 10,000 Chinese students who during the summer of 1906 filled the seminaries of Japan already an appreciable force and one which was being cast into the scale in favour of revolutionary change. Perhaps now that the Emperor and the Dowager-Empress of China have been simultaneously cleared off the stage, this revolutionary spirit may have some practical influence upon the life of the nation.

The problems which more especially affect India in Lord Ronaldshay's book are those relating to the opium traffic and the possibility of railway communication between Burma and China. He is evidently extremely sceptical of the amount of good that can be done by reducing the export of opium from India to China, on the ground that "opium being a very profitable commodity to produce, an immediate and largely enhanced demand for the native drug created by the sudden cessation of supply from India would, despite all laws and and regulations to the contrary, inevitably give an immense stimulus to production in the vast poppy-fields of China herself" China herself produces ten times as much opium as she imports, namely 3,000 tons against 300 tons; and the province of Szuchuan alone annually produces more than double the quantity of Indian opium introduced into the whole of China. In parts of Szuchuan Lord Ronaldshay found the people jubilant at the prospect of a campaign against the drug from India, because they would have a market for their own wares one-tenth larger than it already was. Thus it is evident that any reform in the opium-smoking habits of China must first affect the home-grown supply, to begin with, and it is extremely doubtful whether the strain put on the finances of India by the reduction of the opium revenue will be of any practical benefit to Chinese morality. Turning to the railway question, Lord Ronaldshay plums in favour of a line from Bhamo to Talifu. This is the historic route of commercial intercourse between Burma and China; but it has for many years been discredited for railway purposes by the report of Colborne Baber, who examined it for the Grosvenor Mission in 1877 and declared that it was "the worst possible route with the least conceivable trade." Since those days, however, railway engineering has developed out of all knowledge, and Mr. Lilley, who was sent by the Government of India in 1907 to examine the same route, has declared in favour of it. Lord Ronaldshay even gives the complete figures estimated for a meter gauge line. The complete distance from Bhamo to Talifu is 384 miles, the ruling gradient is 1 in 40 between Bhamo and Teng-Yueh and 1 in 25 between Teng-Yueh and Talifu, while the total cost would be £4,810,000. It is thus evident that this line is within region of practical policies; but the question still remain whether China would permit it to be built and whether she would give any practical assistance. Lord Ronaldshay considers that the distaste in China at present for foreign enterprises is so great that the only means by which the line could be built would be by co-operation between Britian and China. This particular line, however, would not be commercially paying, and the only reason likely to induce China to take it up in preference to more paying lines would be the desirability of maintaining the balance of power between Britian and France in South China. France will soon have a line from Indo-China to Yunnan Fu, which will give her a preponderating commercial advantage if there is no British line to counterbalance it. That is a consideration which of course affects ourselves most strongly; but Lord Ronaldshay seems to think that it might also appeal to China but that at the same time strong action on the part of the British Government is necessary to interest China in the matter.

THE YEAR'S ADVANCES IN EDUCATION.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—Dr. Selby's report on Instruction in this Presidency has just appeared. It does not provide such interesting reading as some of the former ones, but it shows a steady increase in the numbers both of educational institutions and pupils. Secondary instruction, however seems to be in rather a bad way. It is stated that the Administration of High Schools is becoming constantly more difficult. There is insufficient accommodation and in some of the High Schools it has been necessary to refuse admission to applicants. Then again the Head Master complain bitterly of the constant changes in their staff and only men of inferior stamp can be found to fill vacancies. Even for permanent appointments the best graduates can no longer be obtained. The pay is small and promotion slow and with the general advance of the country other and better paid careers are being opened. We notice that the Government of Bombay have decided not to devote further funds to the enlargement of secondary institutions till the more pressing needs of primary education have been provided for. We have nothing to say against this policy if an effort is to be made under the primary head to fit the children receiving instruction for their own class of life. If the present system, however, is not to be revised it would be preferable not to extend primary instruction for the present. The results have not so far been very satisfactory, and as much ovehauling requires to be done at the lower end of the educationel ladder as is proposed by the Governor for the upper part. In Sind especially the starting of new schools rather than making those that already exist more efficient is to be deprecated. In connection with High Schools we cannot forbear to quote the appreciation expressed of the management by Mr. P. Wren of the N. J. High School in Karachi. Mr. Contractor, who succeeded Mr. Wren says: "I return here after an absence of four years and find a marvellous change in the manners and discipline of the boys. It was a revelation to me that so great and healthy a change in the spirit of the boys could be effected by the personality of one man in the short space of three years. The atmosphere which surrounds the school boys here is entirely different from what is found in other schools. Here the students possess the righs sort of spirit and are the right sort of students." The way in which English is taught in some of the schools appears to be somewhat peculiar and illustrates the difficulty of obtaining efficient teachers. In one school in Gujarat a boy was taught that "watching the swallows' meant "looking at the sparrows." Such instances it may be hoped are rare, but they help to account for some of the extraordinary jargon calling itself English which is used at times by students who are supposed to have received a good education.

As regards primary education there are now 9,662 primary schools for boys in the Presidency which contains 41,002 towns and villages from which it is clear that not quite one village in four on an average enjoys the advantages of a primary school. The Government Resolution on the report states that this is not regarded as satisfactory nor is the present scale of salaries, and both these questions are receiving earnest attention. We are glad to see that the remission of fees is not regarded as a practical proposal, but Government hope that as soon as funds are available the number of primary schools will be increased and the salaries of the masters will be raised. A preliminary step has already been taken in the latter direction in the late orders, making the minimum pay of masters Rs. 9 rising to Rs. 10 after five years' service. It is interesting to note that the permanence of a school depends a good deal on whether or not the villagers have contributed towards the erection of the building. In Sind where the people never contribute not more than 50 per cent of new schools take permanent root. In Mohide in West Khandesh on the other hand the people take so much interest in their school that they have at their own expense, built an upper storey to their school to make room for the pupils.

The total number of primary schools in Sind has decreased a good deal owing to the striking off the useless Mullah schools, whose managers refuse to give secular instruction.

The demand for female education seems to be slowly but steadily increasing, and certainly the positive prejudice against it is disappearing. In many cases the girls though removed from the schools at an early age carry on their education to a high stage, and married women, too, show a desire for instruction.

Mahomedans are making good progress in primary education. It is their failure to take up higher education that prevents general advance. The Inspector in Sind recommends a generous scholarship system to enable Mahomedan youths to make their own way through the schools and colleges and in this line very much can be done by the beneficience of private individuals. For in many instances poverty is a very real obstacle to progress. It would be a wise policy for Government to spend the money, which it has set aside for Sind for the building of new schools, on this purpose.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay is steadily increasing its scope with the assistance of large grants from Government and has met a demand of recent origin in the institution of a special class for the training of motor car mechanics and a course for amateurs and private owners of cars. At the last London Institute Examinations twenty nine candidates entered for the Cotton Spinning Examination, showing the increased interest that is beginning to be felt in technical subjects and the steady rise in the attendance in the Commercial Schools is another satisfactory feature which will no doubt become even more marked when a commercial course is added to the education imparted by the Bombay University.

THE Board of Indian Civil Service Studies is prepared to appoint a teacher of Burmese, whose duties will begin in October, 1909. The appointment will be made in the first instance for one year, from Michaelmas, 1909, to Michaelmas, 1910.

INFORMATION has been received at Queenstown of the arrival of his Majesty's ship "Brilliant" at Halifax after a most eventful passage from St. John's, Newfoundland. The warship was about 1.0 hours out from St. John's when a storm, which the crew described as the worst they ever experienced, burst upon her. The vessel rolled terribly, and as the high rails retained the enormous quantities of water shipped progress about the decks by the crew was attended with much danger. One huge sea is stated to have fallen like an avalanche on the large fourteen-oared cutter on the port side and smashed her out of all shape. The steering wheels were demolished later in the night, the officers' quarters being flooded, while a number of fixtures about the decks were damaged, and some of the spindles and guns bent. Another event lent further excitement to the voyage An electric wire got crossed, and the short circuit set a mat on fire in the forepeak. The blaze was quickly extinguished by the crew. When off the entrance to Halifax a snowstorm was experienced, and the cruiser on entering the harbour was encased in ice. The "Brilliant" is attached to the Fourth Cruiser Squadron.

GENETICS AND CASTE.

TIME brings revenges which, in some cases, are almost comic in their completeness, writes "Anglo-Indian" in the "Madras Mail". Time was when the cultured European felt bound to condemn, root and branch, in common with other seemingly effete Eastern superstitions, the wonderful system of caste which is the principal contribution of India to the social ideas of the world. Even a hundred and fifty years ago Anglo-Indians, sprung mostly from the British middle and upper middle classes, had already acquired a tincture of democratic system. They approved doubtless, of the existence of a class of gentry, and even a class of priests was not beyond their comprehension. But that these classes should be strictly "endogamous," a phrase not then invented, struck them as smacking of indefensible privilege. When Tennyson wrote his ballads of "King Cophetua" and of "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," the democratic ferment was working briskly. The upper classes survived, but survived only on condition that they should open their ranks, matrimonially and socially, to deserving candidates from inferior ranks. Desert was usually measured by the sort of capacity which earns money speedily and plentifully, and plutocracy and aristocracy, more or less completely, blended their blood. The process may be traced plainly enough in the instructive pages of old volums of "Punch" the finest social record ever framed by any nation. "Punch," the mild, satirist of half accomplished social changes, became the chronicler of them. Such elements of caste feeling as survived among Britons were at least elastic to this extent that men of good birth and culture admitted to their society social inferiors who possessed certain qualities of mind, manners and character, and had wealth. The system if system it can be called which had no fixed rules, was based upon no scientific or religious theroies. It was a compromise. It was probably a reflex of the out-and-out republican ideas of revolutionary France. The cautious and matter-of-fact Briton refused indeed to admit that Pompey was just as good as Cæsar. But already a faint conception of evolution, of progress, of adaptability, of perfectibility was in the air. Social advancement had always in theory been possible, had always in rare cases been actually attained. It became more common and more openly recognised. It became possible to secure social promotion, and, an inevitable corollary, social decay was recognised as a disagreeable but salutary necessity.

Meanwhile Hindu India, in spite of Mahomedan influences, in spite of the rising to eminence and power of warriors and statesmen of humble birth, clung to the ancient tradition by which the Aryan foreigners and invaders strove to keep themselves uncontaminated by aboriginal blood. It is probable that they did not wholly succeed. It is impossible, no doubt, to say with certainty how far the physiological characteristics of the higher and organised castes are due to climate and circumstance and how far to an infusion, from time to time, of indigenous blood. The question, so far as it can now be settled with any certainty, will no doubt be settled by the anthropometrists, though even these must hesitate to draw final conclusions from their measurements in face of Professor W. Ridgeway's theory that even cranial and osseous developments may be altered by food and climate independently of any actual mingling of blood. In the meantime, however, the theory is that in Hindu India each caste keeps its blood approximately pure, and refuses to admit the alliance, and hence the qualities, of other castes within its sacred circle. No doubt even the highest and proudest classes were at one time not absolutely secure from intermixture. But the fact remains that in no other country is family pride and exclusiveness so justified by fact as in India. If "breeding" in its social sense is a valuable quality, in no country are men so well-bred. Nowhere are there longer or more authentic pedigrees. Nowhere is it more possible to say that endogamy is, or is not, a good system for obtaining the finest and richest outcome of desirable human qualities.

So far, little has been said that might not have been said fifty years ago, But during the year just expired, the University of Cambridge, thanks to the generosity of an anonymous benefactor, has founded for five years a Chair of Biology. And since Biology occupies a vast territory of research and observation, Professor Bateson has applied himself entirely to the new and enthralling field of "Genetics," opened up by the German Monk Mendel. Professor Bateson, and his able and ingenious lieutenant, Mr. R. C. Punnett, are seriously tackling the great question of what qualities are transmitted by either or both parents, and are already able to make some notable predictions of what is likely to happen. As Professor Bateman said in his inaugural address lately published ("The Method and Scope of Genetics," Cambridge University Press, 1908):—"Genetic inquiry aims at providing knowledge that may bring, and I think it will bring, certainty into a region of human affairs and concepts which might have been supposed reserved for ages to be the domain of the visionary. We have long known that it was believed by some that our powers and conduct were dependent on our physical composition, and that other schools have maintained that nurture not nature, to use Galton's antithesis, had a preponderating influence on our careers; but so soon as it becomes common knowledge—not a philosophical speculation, but a certainty—that liability to a disease or the power of resisting its attack, addiction to a particular vice, or to superstition, is due to the presence or absence of a specific ingredient and finally that these characteristics are transmitted to the off-spring according to definite, predicable rules; then man's views of his own nature, his conceptions of justice, in short his whole outlook on the world, must be profoundly changed. Yet as regards the more tangible of these physical and and mental charactertistics there can be little doubt that before many years have passed the laws of their transmission will be expressible in simple formulæ."

It is plain that Professor Bateson's threat (or promise) is one of engrossing interest to those who belong to or study the castes of India. Europeans have condemned caste chiefly because, in its logical completeness, it is foreign to their ideas and customs. The Indian in the matrimonial arrangements of his race follows a system which might be Mendelian, if it were conciously based upon Mendel's principles. It still remains to be seen whether modern science will give any support to Indian social practice. It is well that the scientists of Cambridge should strive to give a new and more scientific sense to the now-well-worn phrases, "Variation" and "Reversion" should evoke a new significance and new social theories from Darwin's suggestive attempt to define and explain the evolution of man from lower and less complex forms of life. Here, it would seem, is a branch of enquiry peculiarly adopted to the mentality and circumstances of Indian philosophers and men of science. They are not yet called upon to defend the ancient system of caste in force in India, since European men of science may yet discover that some such system is best fitted to develop the best strain of human beings for this or that climate. But there has been, of late, among other new ideas in India, a suspicion that Europeans may owe something of their mental and physical energy to their mixed origin. Some weight may be lent to this suspicion by the fact that the Parsees, eminent among Indian races for their energy and intelligence, are admittedly a mixed race, while the highest Mahomedan families have been in the habit of importing their wives from abroad. Again, the lower castes and races in India have ever been less scrupulous in matrimonial matters than the higher castes, and must have received a notable influx of more aristocratic blood. Hence some of the old reasons for exclusiveness may have been weakened. These are obviously not matters into which an official enquiry can be made. But they have nevertheless an enormous importance and interest for the philosopher and man of science, and in no country could the investigation be more profitably and usefully carried out from the human point than in India. Here is a matter in which the Indian and the European could meet in the frankest and most friendly observation, if there were on both sides a candid desire for a painstaking and impartial enquiry.

THE GALILEE CARPENTER.

HERE is a striking article—able in itself, but of special interest, because of the journal in which it appeared—"Collier's Weekly"—one of the most beautiful papers which appears in the States, and with an extraordinary circulation. It is a combination of the "Spectator" with one of our illustrated sixpenny weeklies. The Editorial notes are always very piquant, and these are the notes in the Christmas Number:—

"All the old troublous questions of the origin and destination of the Galilee Carpenter have passed," writes the Editor, Mr. Norman Hapgood. "All the mediæval worriment in discriminating between human and Divine has gone, all the puzzled inquiry into the miraculous. No longer is mankind stirred over the nonessential. Theories of Him fade away, dogmas on His nature lose their charm. His gentleness has conquered. His influence continues and widens. Slowly brightening, the Gleam that touched Him spreads through the world. His spirit moves on the face of civilisation, and makes it kindlier every generation. The touch of His hand is no the grief-stricken. Nurse, physician, and nun are the messengers of His teaching.

"The vestal fires burned out but never the fires of His spirit, which answer each other from mountain-top to maintain-top across the continents. And deep in the heart of the people they make family life sweeter and ease the bitterness of failure and ignorance and all life's incompleteness. That wonder-working personality was never so potent as today—so insistent and tenderly sure. Under a thousand forms, creeds, and names men serve Him. And however far we go in the conquest of nature, identifying the North Pole, climbing the sky, prying open electrical forces, mapping out the subliminal, diminishing sin, disease, war, poverty, ignorance—always in the advance will be that gracious figure of the Sinless One, who showed Love as the rule of life. One Perfect Man—ardent and gentle—the race will never tire of Him.

"The holiday spirit ushers in the merriment of children, a religious glow for all participants, a burst of generosity for those less favoured, and a sense of universal peace. Stated more concretely, the deep concerns of the day are the child, the family, the church, and the poor. Its active celebration consists in releasing the good will of each heart through unselfish action or gratitude. Its atmosphere derives from the oldtime attractive belief that at a certain season of the year there was a Peace of God, with a laying down of arms and a cessation of strife, The hope of the day is that there shall be an extension of the area and time limit of that peace till it gathers in the nations and interpenetrates the daily struggle of the individual.

"A holiday season offers us the chance to step out and look, at our work and the spirit and purpose of the work. It is a seventh-day affirmation of the worth of the six days of headlong creative activity. Like the Gobelin tapestry weavers, we are mostly on the wrong side of our own pattern. It is profoundly good once a year to see that the outworking is gracious and progressive. The deeper mood of Christmas is quieting to the perturbed spirit of us. We are permitted to glimpse the eternal order—to know that the near foreground is torn and swaying with blind struggle and muddy turmoil, but that behind it, for all the reaches of space, there is the assurance of a great peace.

"The one remains. The many change and pass. The Christmas idea is undying. The notions of it alter with the climate and the Zeitgeist. There was a time when it was a barbaric festival, full of gladness and roughness. The long northern nights and the black forests shaped it into a crude, elemental thing—a mixture of fairies and saints, where horse play jostled religion. Grotesque as a gargoyle, it was both worshipful and rowdy. Then came the easier and happier days of civilisation, when the family celebration was all in all. It became a Feast of Lights—a white flame on a green background. Frosting, tinsel, gay spangles lent themselves to the brightness of family joy. But even that was not enough.

"To-day we vow a richer Christmas than any in history. We would lose no twilight touch of the ancient mystery. Every exploration increases the wonder of life. Every discovery plunges us deeper. We would still cling very warmly to all the touching and life giving elements of the family reunion. But the masterword of brotherhood has been spoken, and we would at last invite in to our festival all the human family. There is no alien at this feast. Soon it will be possible to include in our giving the gift of protection to our shopgirls, relief from overwork and underpay. We will save working men from being slaughtered by machines, from evil dwellings and prolonged toil. We will give back childhood to the children. So each year we shall have a celebration of fuller meaning. Conserving the past and cherishing the happiness of home life, we will little by little let in a richer music, like a golden-tongued bell turning from a minor to a song of the ultimate triumph."

Here is a Christmas suggestion for the magazines, weeklies, and daily journals of the forty-six free States, also by the Editor of "Collier's Weekly": "Let them create a beneficent conspiracy in behalf of progress. Each one of them is gripped by a conviction from time to time, and in a lonely and earnest way makes its way to the Amen row, and shouts with the converted. It is like a series of rifle-shots swinging all round the compass. If all who write and edit could agree on an objective, the attack would gain tenfold in directness and power.

"We propose a trust on the side of the angels. Let us have a magazine syndicate of social service. If the editors of the United States will agree on a programme of social betterment, the day of attainment can be wonderfully hastened. We suggest the treatment of tuberculosis, the evil of child labour, the conservation of natural resources, overwork, and congestion, as five of the undebatable items of a betterment programme, upon which all journals could focus. With such a synthesis of magazine effort, publicity would be instantaneously realised, public opinion would be swiftly formed, and legislation or private effort follow. We could hasten the good days that are coming and catch up with our own future. By thus directing the enginery of publicity the area of social betterment can be steadily widened, instead of being redeemed in unrelated patches.

"And this friendly agreement would remove the elements of discouragement that result from spasmodic crusades. It has been a criticism passed on popular journalism that, in its attack on evil and its advocacy of social reform, its intensity was short lived—first red-hot and then oblivious. The critics of journalism say that the altruism of the Press is too often a bid for publicity and rates. Here would be the proof that there is no lurking advertising motive in the bosom of the militant editors. Let their specific and unified purpose be that of dealing with the very core of our problems. Editors of America, unite. You have nothing to lose but your loneliness. You have a world to gain—a world that is kindly and even beautiful to many, and whose casual injustices must be steadily diminished by cheerful and intelligent co-operation."

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,395, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 388. The total earnings from 1st January to 14th November, 1908, were Rs. 84,015, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,890.

THE LADIES' CORNER

RIVIERA TOQUES.

The question of headgear is, of course, a burning one where Rivier wear is concerned, and milliners are only too glad to turn to the lighter materials for the construction of some of their models after the weighty velvets for our own gloomy climate. Circular toques of swathed tulle, arranged in soft ridges will be much in request, bordered with a ring of closely massed flowers, and supplemented with a feather fantaisie as extraordinary and bizarre as the taste of its creator can invent, and suggesting more than anything else some weired insect poised at the tip of a skeleton leaf or fern. Complete flower toques represent one of the most attractive items of headgear for the south, and now that the large models are used in preference to the tiny capote, a great scope is offered to the milliner.

ROPES AND FESTOONS OF AMETHISTS.

Hyacinths—pink, purple, and mauve—as well as Parma and Russian violets and orchids, are well to the fore in this connection, and should hold their own throughout the season, while a great fancy is shown for a toque of pure white hyacinth heads, plucked from the parent stalk, and sewn close together, cheek by jowl, on a foundation of white tulle, a huge mass of Parma violets, with their heartshaped leaves being piled on one side together with loop and festoons of huge cut amethysts, which fall over the left ear while two thick ropes or cable cords of Parma violet velvet form a border to the toque. As was to be expected, a great deal of jet will be used, in conjunction with fine tulle and lace, while every variety of the Empire and Directoire model will be accepted, and silks and satins will reign supreme.

A NOVEL VELVET HAT.

A new velvet hat, not intended for Riviera wear, but which is worth mentioning nevertheless, has recently made its appearance in the salons of a great French milliner. This is gathered all over at regular intervals so that it is kept perfectly taut, and is rendered flat in the gathers by means of fine piping cords in old-fashioned style. The shape is round and rather high, while it is finished with a flat brim, which is not very wide, and is raised slightly on the left side to hold a group of ostrich feathers of the uncurled description. That hat has much cachet, and it is a portentous fact deserving notice that it is by no means a large one. Magpie hats with enormous "billycock" crowns of the old-fashioned law shape, and carried out in smooth black satin, with tiny curled brims, are encircled with ermine skins, and worn with black velvet and cloth costumes and white furs, but, as a matter of fact, the sudden and sharp contrast of black and white is becoming somewhat discountenanced, and is by no means altoger becoming on cold winter days, when any complexion which is not of the "milk and roses" description loses its softness and velvety quality in a bitter wind.

SURAH SILK AS A MILLINERIAL ASSET.

An expedient which seems besides to be attracting to itself a great deal of notice on the part of the milliner of to-day is that of curling one side of the huge ostrich feather—which is such a costly and popular item of modern headgear—till it resembles a long, tight roll touching the spine all the way down On the other side the feather is left perfectly limp and uncurled, the effect being not a little bizarre, more especially when it is wound round the crown of the hat, completeley encircling it and falling over the hair behind. Surah silk elaborately drawn and coulisse is proving a very useful asset to the modiste as a variation to velvet or satin, and the new hats formed of this soft amenable silk are very effective, being introduced in subdued tones and simply trimmed with a large faked bird in glowing tints.

VOGUE FOR "JACINTHE" AND "BLEU NUIT."

Two new shades which are carrying all before them in Paris where headgear is concerned are bleu nuit and jacinthe. Both these lovely tones are often employed merely for the doublure of the hat the basis of the model itself being of black Ottoman silk or velvet, and it is only a woman who owns a perfect skin who can wear them with absolute success in such close juxtaposition to her face. Clumps of biege feathers are, besides, not infrequently allied to models of this description, the soft biscuit tints being looked upon as specially becoming when worn in conjunction with jacinthe.

SYRIAN PATRIARCH AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE King received at Buckingham Palace, on Dec. 22, a picturesque group of visitors, consisting of the Patriarch Ignatius Abdulah, Patriarch of the Syrians, who presides over the community of Syrian Christians in Travancore and Southern India, and two priests of his order. They were accompanied by Mrs. Finn, wife of a former British Consul in Jerusalem. His Majesty met Mrs. Finn when he visited the Holy City as Prince of Wales more than forty years ago. The venerable lady, who acted as interpreter, is now eighty-four years of age. The Patriarch is a man of impressive presence, tall and with a long white beard, and his style of dress is that usually associated with Biblical times. The outer garment was of black relieved by the rich crimson lining of his great bell sleeves, and his head dress was in keeping with the rest of the costume. The Patriarch carried a long pastoral staff ornamented with a huge knob of silver. The accompanying priest were in black. The Patriarch, who has been staying with the Bishop of Salisbury, came up specially to London for the reception by the King. The Rev. A. H. Finn was also of the party.

On arriving at the Palace, the Patriarch was received by Sir Charles Frederick, Master of the Household, and Mr. Verny, Deputy-Master, who conducted him to the reception-room. Here the King received the party in the presence of these officials, together with the Lord, Groom, and Equerrie in Waiting. His Majesty, who was in civilian dress welcomed the Patriarch most cordially, and through the medium of Mrs. Finn conversed with him for a considerable time. It is understood that the King spoke of his own visit to Jerusalem many years ago, and asked numerous questions as to the condition of affairs there and in Syria generally. He assured the Patriarch of the pleasure it gave him to receive him in London, and expressed the hope that pleasure and benefit might result from his visit to England. To Mrs. Finn and the other members of the party His Majesty was also most gracious. The Patriarch solemnly bestowed his blessing upon the King, after having thanked him for his gracious words and kindly reception as well as for the interest which the King displayed in the historic region from which he and his companions came. The Patriarch has been honoured in other ways since his arrival in London. He has been received by Princess Henry of Battenburg and Princess Christian, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London have entertained him.

ONE of the projected reforms of the Young Turk party is to rid the streets of Constantinople of the dogs which infest them. All the dogs are to be shipped to various islets in the Sea of Marmora, where they will be fed and cared for until they die a natural death.

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The remarkable public appreciation of the important letters appearing in this announcement week by week, is due to the *absolute reliability* of the experiences narrated. The very people we all know and feel we can trust, in whose word we have implicit confidence, those people, the *Doctors, Nurses, Clergymen*, come forward and emphatically assure us of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine. Recently it was the Matron of an Ipswich Infirmary, then followed the striking testimony of Dr. Butler, and now in to-day's letter the Vicar of a large parish recognises the innumerable benefits which unfailingly result from a course of Phosferine. This last correspondent, the Rev. W. Thwaites, says that he found Phosferine to be of the greatest value in remedying and preventing Sciatica, and also particularly serviceable in dispelling nervous and muscular fatigue, and strengthening the system generally. Such frequent assurances from Clerical and Medical sources, of the energising properties of Phosferine, not only guarantee its remedial effects, but also enable readers who select the famous nerve tonic, to anticipate certain recovery and avoid suffering, loss of time, and worry of uncertain results.

Totally disappeared.

The Rev. Wm. Thwaites, Egremont Rectory, Cumberland, writes:—"I have found from long experience that Phosferine is of the greatest value, for not only throwing off a threatened attack of Sciatica, but for enabling me to accomplish any great physical strain (like a long cycle ride) with ease and comfort. For some weeks back I have had a peculiar stiffness in my joints, arising from hard cycling I thought, but I dosed myself with Phosferine with the result that within 24 hours the pain had gone. Phosferine gives strength to the nervous and muscular system and as a rule I can feel the benefit in five hours."—July 6, 1908.

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WINCARNIS

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

PARTITION OF PROPERTY.

Rights of a Convert to Christianity.

In the High Court, Appelate Side, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Batchelor have disposed of a suit in which the original plaintiff and appellant, Francis Ghosal, sued Gabri Ghosal and fifteen others, original defendants and respondents, to recover possesion by partition of the family property. Messrs. G. S. Rao and S. A. Hattiangadi appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. Branson with Mr. Koyaji, Messrs. Nilakant Atmaram and S. V. Palekar.

Plaintiff alleged that some portion of the property was ancestral and the rest joint property of the family consisting of himself and the defendants 1 and 2. He said that one Salu Ghosal was the common ancestor of the family and died about 40 years ago, leaving three sons, viz., Constance (father of the plaintiff), Gabriel and Jaki. Constance being the eldest of the brothers was the manager of the family. He acquired properties, improved the condition of the family by carrying on trade, till about 35 years ago when he died. He and his youngest brother Jaki died on one and the same day. Since then he and defendant No. 2 were under the protection of defendant No. 1 who was the manager of the family. Afterwards defendant No. 1 turned plaintiff out of the family house and usurped the family property to his own use. Plaintiff contended that he and the defendant were Roman Catholic Christians at present, their remote ancestors being Hindus. The Hindu Law was therefore applicable to them. They have not yet abandened Hindu usuages and customs. Further, the parties having been born long before the introduction of the Indian Succession Act, they are not subject to the provision of the Act. Succession and inheritance in the faimly should be regulated according to the principles of Hindu Law. Defendants on the other hand contended that the suit was barred by limitation and that neither the members of the family nor the class of Christians to which they belong follow the principles of Hindu Law. They do not recognise the system of undivided family nor managership of such family according to Hindu Law. Plaintiff's father did not acquire any land nor did he act as manager of the family. The suit was originally tried by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Karwar, who allowed the claim of the plaintiff. An appeal was made to the High Court and the then Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman remanded the suit for the determination of the following points :—

(1) From what religion was the family converted to Christianity?

(2) Notwithstanding the conversion to Christianity, did the family continue or become an undivided joint family with reference to acquisition improvement and enjoyment of property in co-parcenership?

The Sub-Judge having answered these questions, the case was heard in appeal by their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Batchelor, who observed in their judgment that the first point urged was that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the finding that Hinduism was the original religion of the parties. It is true that the evidence is slight and meagre; but it must be remembered that the conversion took place some centuries ago; and while there is no counter evidence of a positive kind, the finding accords with an almost overwhelming antecedent probability. In these circumstances their Lordships said they were not prepared to dissent from the Subordinate Judge's finding on the issue and accepted it as sufficiently proved that the parties continued to live as a joint undivided family with reference to the property left by Lalu Ghosal. In other words, the property was ancestral in his hands. Their Lordships confirmed therefore the decision of the Subordinate Judge but amended his order as to costs.

AN ALLEGED FORGED AND COLLUSIVE WILL.

On Saturday in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar commenced the hearing of a suit in which the Official Assignee, Mr. R. D. Setna, as assignee of the estate of one Mukund Moroba Patel, an insolvent, was the plaintiff and claimant; while the defendants were the insolvent's brother Damoji, their mother Krishnabai, insolvent's wife and three sons and two daughters, and Bazabai, the widow of Narayen, a third brother, who had predeceased his father Moroba Vithoba Patel. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Lowndes, and the Hon. the Advocate-General Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. P. J. Padshah and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, appeared for defendants Nos. 1 and 2; Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Gulabhai and Bilimoria, appeared for defendant No. 4; Mr. D. M. Colah and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Colah, appeared for Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8. No. 3 Chimnabai, wife of Mukund, and 9 Bayabai, widow of Narayen, were not represented by counsel.

Mr. Setna, the plaintiff, said that the insolvent Mukund's estate was vested in him on the 9th February, 1905. Moroba Vithoba Patel, Mukund's father, was an agriculturist, who died in Bombay on the 18th August, 1897, of cholera, leaving 12 pieces of Toka tenure land at Sewri, admeasuring about 24,000 square yards, two chawls at Sewri, and a dwelling house. In the petition for probate made by Damaji and Krishnabai, these properties were valued at Rs. 16,488; but, in fact, the value was very much higher. The defendants Nos. 1 and 2 were in possession of the property. The will had been fraudulent, and was forged in collusion with the insolvent. Nos. 1 and 2 were appointed by it sole executors; the property was declared to be self-acquired; the insolvent was disinterited for alleged misbehaviour, and the property bequeathed to certain defendants. The will did not appear to bear the genuine signature of the testator Moroba; it was forged with the object of protecting the property from the creditors of the insolvent. The property was ancestral; if the will be not genuine, the insolvent became entitled, in any event, to one equal undivided moiety of the property, subject to the maintenance charges of the defendant-widows Krishnabai and Bayabai, Nos. 2 and 9. The plaintiff, therefore, was entitled, on behalf of the creditors, to that moiety. The will may be declared forged, the probate revoked, and a receiver of the property appointed by the Court.

Defences were raised in their written statement by the defendants. They included the points: (1) The suit should have been filed on the Testamentary Side of the Court; (2) it was barred by limitation, (3) it was not properly framed, relief being sought against them in their representative capacity of executor and executrix of the will of Moroba Vithoba Patel; and (4) it was bad for misjoinder of parties. Probate of the will was granted to them on the 8th November, 1898. The will was genuine; and the defendants denied that the testator's signature was forged. The property was not ancestral, but was self-acquired. Mukund, the insolvent, having attested the will, was stopped from impeaching its genuineness on that account; the Official Assigne, who was the plaintiff in the suit, was etopped also as Mukund's representative. The apprehension that the estate would suffer loss in the hands of the defendants was altogether groundless.

The hearing was proceeded with.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES QUASHED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a reference made by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, District Magistrate of Nasik, in a case against Kashya 'walad' Annaji and Salu 'walad' Kawoji. The former was convicted by Mr. K. B. Shetphalkar, Second Class Magistrate at Nephad, of house-breaking by night in order to commit theft, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 or in default further rigorous imprisonment for a month. The latter accused was convicted of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and was fined Rs. 40, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for forty days. Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the accused.

Mr. Jackson, in making the reference, said the convictions and sentences were bad in law. The accused Kashya, on the 2nd May, 1908, broke into the house of the complainant Radhi, and took away copper pots worth Rs. 23-8-0. The accused Salu dishonestly retained one copper pot, knowing it to be stolen. The joint trial of both the accused was bad in law, and Mr. Jackson requested that the convictions be quashed, and the fine be refunded.

Their Lordships reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

In a case of theft and disposing of stolen property against Girdhar Dewaji Mahar, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, District Magistrate, East Khandesh, made a reference to the High Court. Accused was convicted by Mr. A. K. Nulkar, Second Class Magistrate at Jalgaon, of theft and disposing of stolen property and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default further fifteen days' rigorous imprisoment, the sentences to run concurrently. Mr. Simcox, in his reference, remarked that for convicting a person for dishonestly receiving stolen property, there must be some other person than the actual thief. Thus the second sentence passed on the accused, though ordered to run concurrently, was illegal and must be quashed.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and the second sentence passed on the accused.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR SEVERELY PUNISHED.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Lakshya Raoji Kathedi, who was convicted by Mr. A. W. Varley, Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, of theft in a dwelling-house and attempt to cause grievous hurt while committing house-breaking; and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for the former offence, and five years' for the latter, the sentences to run concurrently.

The Assistant Sessions Judge, in his finding, said it could scarcely be denied that the house of the complainant Pandu was broken into, and that Pandu was somewhat severely injured. The accused was identified by three persons, one of whom had often seen the accused before, as he was a frequent customer at Pandu's shop. The accused was arrested directly after the commission of the offence; and the complainant Pandu identified him in the presence of the police patil. The hospital assistant said that Pandu was in hospital for a fortnight, and was then taken away uncured. There was no medical evidence to show that his present dumbness was connected with the injuries he received in the assault. The accused was convicted and was sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment for three years and five years, the sentences to run concurrently.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeal.

MAGISTRATES' PRACTICE IN COMMITTING CASES.

The Hon'ble Sir. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of a reference made to the Court by Mr. Mudgaonkar, Sessions Judge of Broach, in a case against Maganlal Panachand. The accused, a Bania, had been committed by Mr. Syed Edroos, First Class Magistrate at Broach, for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 9-10-7, the property of his master Baichand Gulabchand, and for falsification of accounts.

The first offence was triable by the Magistrate, the second by the Sessions Judge. Mr. Madgaonkar complained of the practice prevailing among the Magistrates of committing accused persons to the Sessions by adding higher charges to the indictment, in spite of the deprecatory remarks specially made against this practice by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton, on 3rd December 1908, in the matter of Mahomedkhan Bajakhan Pathan.

Thete remarks were subsequently embodied in Circular No. 2660 of 12th December, 1908, and the attention of the Magistracy was drawn to it. The Sessions Court, added Mr. Madgaonkar, was hitherto loth to send up such cases to the High Court for the quashings of commitments; but now it had become also lately necessary as the Magistrates would not realise their Lordships' instructions, without the actual quashings of commitments.

Their Lordships' order on this report was that it was within the discretion of the Magistrates to commit or not; but the attention of the Magistrate should be specially drawn to the Circular No. 2660.

REVOLUTIONARY NEWSPAPER IN LAHORE.

Order of Confiscation.

The following is the judgment in the "Inqilab" newspaper case :—

In the Court of Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Parsons, District Magistrate, Lahore—Crown versus (1) Nand Gopal, son of Bulaki Ram, (2) Munshi Ram, Sewak, son of Pundit Jagiri Mal. Section 3 (1) (3) and (5), Act 7 of 1908.

ORDER.

The article in question in this case is one which appeared in the issue of the "Inqilab" newspaper of the 10th October. The article is entitled "Swaraj,' Boycott, and National Education." My attention was drawn to it by the Government Advocate who was authorized by Government to make application for the confiscation of the press at which the paper was printed, on the ground that the said article contains "direct and serious incitement to murder and acts of violence." A perusal of the article satisfied me that there were "prima facie' grounds for taking action on the application.

NATURE OF THE OFFENDING ARTICLE.

The gist of the article, upon a "prima facie" survey, appeared to be as follows. It commenced with an historical survey of the difficulty experienced by the people of different nations in winning any form of emancipated or popular Government except by appeal to the sword. It went into detail in this connection quoting passages in the history of England and France in the past and of Russia in more recent times and of Turkey in the immediate present, arguing that no reforms were ever won unless there was that popular appeal to violence which ended either in the taking of the life of the monarch representing the Government or in the bowing of the monarch, from fear of his life, to the said appeal. It went on to say that this was the incontrovertible lesson taught by history, even in cases in which the monarchs were ruling over their own countrymen, and that, "a fortiori," it could not be expected that a Government which was ruling over a people other than its countrymen would ever yield the kind of Government in question except under such kind of compulsion.

The article than went on to say that the question arose as to the course by which "we (in India) could obtain 'Swaraj,'" and it remarked that "the reply is that we can obtain it only with the aid of the method which was employed in (those) other countries in the past or which was adopted in (ancient) India." It added that "we will now speak of the practical side of this method." The rest of the article treated of what the writer considered the practical side of the question; and in this treatise he explained that the way to proceed was to create a national knowledge of the meaning of 'Swaraj'; which would then create a desire and love of it, which love would in its turn create that spirit of sacrifice which was necessary for the obtaining of it. He urged that the speediest way to attain this progress was by teaching the women of the country that necessary knowledge of the meaning of 'Swaraj' and by calling on them to transmit it to their children, to so imbue the children with the knowledge, desire and love that in them should be innate, the necessary spirit of sacrifice. Explanation of what that necessary spirit of sacrifice was, the writer reserved (as he said) for a later article. Nevertheless, judging from the context, the logical explanation seemed sufficiently clear already, in that the example of revolutions in various countries had already been quoted and the axiom had been laid down that no people could ever win anything from a Government except by such means.

ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE.

It devolved upon the defence to show cause why the above "prima facie" appraisement of the article in question should not be adopted as the correct one. Counsel for the defence was heard at length. He argued that the definition of "incitement" as adopted in the "Bande Mataram" confiscation case should be considered; that in the article in question violence was so little advocated that the people were merely recommended to trust in God, while at the same time they were assured that the bomb was a useless and undesirable weapon; that in the article in question the words "other countries in the past," did not refer to England, France and Russia mentioned previously in the article but only to Japan which was mentioned later on; that the whole tone of the article discouraged violence and advocated reliance upon moral force, and that in conclusion it was little more than an exhortation towards the higher education of women.

Counsel quoted other articles from issues of the paper to show what a pacific tone it had; and the Government Advocate quoted other articles which in his opinion were of quite opposite tedency. I have decided not to consider either the one or the other of these, but only that other article which (in the issue of the 17th October) was admittedly a continuation of the article under review. This continuation appeared under the same titled with the added words "Sacrifice by the Lovers of 'Swaraj'", and it purported to explain, when knowledge, desire love, and readiness for sacrifice had been created what that sacrifice meant. After explaining that it was desirable for the students and young men to vow celibacy and devote themselves to the propaganda of 'Swaraji,' it went on to say that they should remember that 10 or 15 persons cannot uplift 30 crores of human beings, but that 10 or 15 lakhs will have to be sacrified (Kulbani), for that purpose I admit that after reading this continuation, which I had not read before I took action on the Government Advocate's application, my "prima facie" interpretation of the gist of the first articles receives all the more assurance.

It is perfectly true that the writer of the article advocates no reliance on bombs, that he does advocate trust in God, that he does advocate the higher education of women, but I cannot think it true that he discourages acts of violence and urges reliance upon moral force. The weakness of the argument of the counsel for defence is shown by the fact that he presses the Court to believe that the words "other countries" when used in the turning, point of the article, do not refer to France, England Russia and Turkey but to Japan. No mention of Japan occurs previous to the use of the words is question. Japan is mentioned much later on and merely in connection with the following passage. "Japan can astound the world by her progress in 25 years, it is not difficult for us to obtain "Swaraj" after one generation, provided our sisters and mothers do their important duty." I therefore quite decline to believe that the words "other countries" refer to other than those countries previously cited as ones in which there had been revolutions or popular movements, which in the words of the writer led to death or decapitation, or the fear of the same on the part of the monarch. In my opinion the article (with the continuation) inculcates acts of violence, or in other words, armed revolution as soon as the country can be prepared for it, which according to the writer's hope might be in one generation, if from their birth up the young were properly educated and instigated.

WHAT IS SWARAJ?

It is curious how wide and vague a meaning the writer attaches to the word "Swaraj." In one passage he says: "In the first place (we should know) what "Swaraj" is. Secondly when we have come to realise the nature and innumerable benefits of 'Swaraj' there will be no sacrifice which we will not make to obtain it." But nowhere in the article does the writer explain precisely what in his opinion is its meaning, although he implies that it means liberty or freedom from oppression. He says in one place "If the Kings of England (did) not hesitate to continuously bind their fellowcountrymen in the chains of slavery in order to continue indulging in pleasure how can they consent to grant 'Swaraj' to another race and to the people of another country over whom they rule now?" He makes this remark after asserting that the people of England had to struggle for the liberty they now enjoy for about 1,000 years, undergoing painful persecutions in consequence. It does not seem to occur to the writer that if by such struggles the people of England did win a liberal form of Government the reflex of such Government extends to the Empire and that it is an anachronism to imply that any part of the Empire is victimised by tyrannous Kings "binding chains of slavery in order to continue indulging in pleasure." Elsewhere he says: "If you study the histories of all the countries of Europe (you will find that) the Kings of the countries in which the popular ('lit' Republican) form of Government prevails either had their blood drunk by the sword of their subjects or they bowed before that sword." There perhaps the writer means the democratic form of Government as well as Republican: and one is again left in doubt as to what he himself conceives 'Swaraj' to be. Elsewhere he says that each mother should address her child as follows—"Go my son, make thy living in the world like a lion. May thou never cast thy eyes on the unconsumed portion of a carcass. May no individual and no nation be able to deprive thee of thy liberty. Lions do not * * * lead the life of salvery!" Here one would suppose that the writer had in view less those forms of Government which are liberal, popular, republican or democratic than independence of the present Government altogether. There is, as I say, this vagueness in connection with the word 'Swaraj' running through the article, but the fact remains that 'Swarsji,' whatever it is intended to mean, is held up as an inestimable benefit which the people should covet and can obtain, and should strive for by the method taught by the history of other countries, namely by armed revolution.

It is true that the writer does not advocate immediate revolution owing to his thinking the benefits of 'Swaraj' not yet sufficiently understood; but he fails to see why it should not be attempted in one generation, if the benefits 'were' properly understood.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF VIOLENCE.

The interpretation of "incite" as adopted by Mr. Justice Holmwood in the "Bande Mataram" case was to "move to action, stir up, stimulate, instigate or encourage." Such writing as is contained in the article certainly seems to answer to such a definition. It is the class of reckless writing which is apt to inflame and is intended to inflame the minds of the young and of the students to whom it is admittedly in particular addressed, encouraging, moreover, concerted violence. I decide therefore that the issues of the "Inqilab" of the 10th and 17th October do incite to acts of violence and I make absolute my conditional order of forfeiture of the Qaumi Press passed on the 16th of December under section 3 (1) of Act VII of 1908.

A copy of that order (which was followed by an ex parte order of attachment) was served on the persons belived to be concerned in the press, and in which press the "Inqilab" was admittedly printed. Nand Gopal and Munshi Ram appeared in answer to the service. The latter was merely the printer employed at the press. Nand Gopal asserted that he was proprietor of the press as well as editor and publishor of the "Inqilab." He was represented by his father Bulaki Ram, Barrister-at-Law. and he also handed in a written statement denying the culpability of the articles in question. Bulaki Ram was heard at length but for the reasons which appear above I am unable to accept his interpretation of the tendency of the articles. The "Inqilab"; whose title literally translated means "Revolution," is a newspaper which was only recently started (in about September) and it has not run through many issues. It is true that at the outset it had an article or to which gave a mild interpretation to its title; but as was only likely in handling such a complex subject the editor or contributors diverged into other intrepretations. It must have been difficult to live up to the title without this happening.

The order has been read out in Court in the presence of Nand Gopal and he has been warned that if he wishes to appeal he must appeal to the Chief Court within 15 days from to-day.

SIR ROBERT HART AND THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

Sir Robert Hart said some very interesting things about the future of China at a dinner given to him by the London Chamber of Commerce:—

"In his office at Pekin there were men of fourteen different nationalists at work, and the Customs staff comprised about 1,500 Europeans and Americans and 15,000 Chinese. China had been growing, was growing, and would still grow. When he went out in 1854 there were only five open ports; now there were between forty and fifty. Railroads were being built, and in the course of time China would have railways in every direction. At the present day telegrams could be sent from every part of that empire, and a post-office was established in almost every town. It was difficult for anybody to think about the future of China. If they considered what a country of 4,000,000 square miles could produce in the way of food and materials, and what a people numbering 400,000,000 might do if they turned their heads and arms in the right direction, there was certainly a future for that country."

Another striking statement made by Sir Robert was about the Chinese love of peace.

"The Chinese," he said, "were reasonable people and had an abhorrence of military life and the doings of a military nation, but they found it necessary to create an army and a navy in order to stand on their own feet among the other nations, and an army and a navy they would have before long. But it would be some time before the Chinaman was a real soldier. At present he had not got the heart for fighting, but his army would increase, and in one, two, or three centuries they would have their fighting men. People might laugh at China as a serious military country, but in some hundreds of years she might have forty or fifty million troops trained by a combination of the territorial and conscriptive systems. Then he thought the ideas of peace on earth might come out, and that the Chinese, with their love of peace, and with a huge army, might say to other countries: 'You must settle your disputes in another way; but there must be no fighting.' That was one of the things he looked forward to as a possibility of the future. He believed the present ruler in China would carry on the work of progress; that there would be an extension of railroads and trade; a constitution, and strength enough to stand against other people."

I heard Sir Robert Hart tell a curious incident the other night. It showed the confidence reposed in him by the Chinese even while they were besieging him in Pekin. While that siege was on, a letter was thrown over the wall, addressed to him. It said: "There is something wrong with the Customs at Shanghai. What shall we do?"

Sir Robert also said that if the Chinese had been a little more persistent for a quarter of an hour they could have taken Pekin. The state of the city may be gathered by this: he heard an English girl say to her father when the end seemed to be near, "Remember, father, you promised to shoot me." Since then I have heard of an Englishman to whom had been allotted the task of shooting two English girls if the city had fallen.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

26-08 Jehangir G and R. Jamnadas Narandas Motiwalla and others vs Bai Gulab Thakurdas and Co.
28-08 Payne and Co Raghunath Tarachand vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
16-08 Bhaishanker K and G Motilal Shivlal vs The Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.
35-08 Crawford B and Co Bamanji Muncherji Gograt vs Mulji Damodardas Edgelow W and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dombhoy Bomanji Mistry Mulla and M part heard.
298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V.
106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabahi Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P for postponment.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalobhoy Wadia G for postponement.
437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.
701-06 Manshookhlal J and H Mangaldas Purbhudas and others vs Gopaldas Luxmidas and others Mulji and K Matoobhoy J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.
513-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.
422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vasalal Govindji Mathabhoy J and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
738-07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabi and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
51-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulsi vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S R and Co.
719-07 Khanderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.
167-08 Dinshaw and D Gopalji Moolji vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Consent Decree.

Long Cause.

999-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Nemidas Bhicsa-Choksey vs Bhagwandas Ghunilal Choksey Mehta D and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

7-08 Kanga and Patell Rustomji Dhunjibhoy S vs Damji Moroba Patell and another Shamrao M and H Jehangir G and B Pestonji R and K part heard.

Long Causes.

568-08 In pearson a pauper Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Roghoba Javeri and others M B Chothia and M H and Co part heard.
629-06 K D Framroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.
24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonbai widow of S vs Sooliji Laximan Thakurdas and Co.
25-08 Wadia G and Co Muncherjee B Mahimwalla vs Noreji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.
26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamies vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and Co part heard.
27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wahibai widow of G V Dinsha and D.
13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Mooljchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.
573-08 Lilla and Co Ramrao Parsharam and others vs Gunpatrao Parshotam and others Bhai Shanker K and G Edgelow G W and Co. Mirza M and M Nowroji Eurjorji Mahimwalla vs Munchersha Bejonji Mahimwalla and others Wadia G and Co.
818-08 Bicknell M and R Ramgopal Hiralal and others vs Nathmal Sardarmal and others Bank B N.
654-08 18-08 Bicknell M and R Gopal Krishna Higgade vs The Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada Edgelow G W and Co.
826-08 Ardeshir H D and Co R D Sethna vs Mangaldas Ramji Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

172-07 Bhaishanker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Devraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08 Sumtham B and Co Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
341-07 Mansuklal G and H Shrichand Jatha the Firm vs. Cursondas Laxumidas Jamsetji E D.
292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.
515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co for postponement.
681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.
696-07 Tyebji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemanabai and others K and P M S Chothia.
140-07 Tyebji D and Co Moosa Haji Esa and others vs Joonas Haji Salemahomed and Kanga and Patell.
396-08 Pestonji R K and Co Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Janmahomed Moosa Kanga and Patell for postponement.
908-07 Edgelow G W and Co Mirza Mahomed Kashani vs Bibi Sakina widow and others.
572-08 Th A Ghandy Hajimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salimahomed Mistri and others S B Mehta.
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R and K K D Shroff.
176-08 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hnakibhoy and others Little and Co.
493-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co.
660-08 Jok M and Somji Braz Mignel Lopes vs Sakaram Vishramker K D Shroff.
924-07 Tyebji D and Co Ramchandra Lavji Lalji Mancherji and others Edgelow G W and Co.
298-06 Wadia G and W Chabildas Lalobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co D J and D Little and Co.
155-06 Captain and M The Hon. the Advocate General of Bombay vs Dinsdoe M Dhowji and others Payne & Co for postponement.
181-06 Payne and Co Mahomedbhoy Dossa vs Karmali Abdoola and others Tyebji D and Co.

The Paris "Figaro" states that in four months there will be four dirigible balloons capable of carrying fifteen passengers, the Captain, and two mechanicians, ready for pleasure cruises in France. The Transaerian Company is undertaking the work, and the craft will have a gas capacity of 178,500 cubic feet, and will be propelled by 200-h.p. motors. The Transaerian Company is already building a series of stations, which will be fitted up as docks for the airship and stations, for the passengers. The "Figaro" says that this is not, as some people might think, mere romancing, but serious, solid fact, and the Company has been formed by business men and practi-

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1909.

HINDU AND MUSALMAN.

A WRITER in the *Hindustan Review* sends forth an appeal for the speedy union of Musalman and Hindu, pointing out that their respective political aims are very similar to one another and that their differences are not such as to defy settlement. The kernel of the article is really a request to the Mahomedan community to join the Congress and identify themselves with the Hindu movement for wider representation and so forth. By a curious coincidence the same Review contains another article which may be held to give the lie direct to the pious opinion expressed above that the Hindu and Musalman, at any rate in Bengal, are in a position now to settle their mutual grievances and antipathies and form a joint combination. It is pointed out in the first place that the Bengali Hindu, while professing on the platform and in the Press to treat their Musalman neighbours as equals, hardly ever give an opportunity to the Bengali Mahomedan to believe in their sincerity. If, for example, a Musalman happens to take his seat on the mat upon which a Hindu is sitting and smoking his hookah, the latter forthwith regards the hookah as polluted and before the eyes of the unoffending Moslem ostentatiously throws away the water in it; while it is distinctly stated by the author of the article that if a Musalman, travelling in a third-class railway carriage in Bengal, does not happen to be dressed in Hindu fashion he is certain to meet with the greatest discourtesy from his Hindu fellow-passengers. One hears a good deal in the Native Press from time to time of the insults which European railway travellers mete out to native passengers, but judging from the tale of the Kayastu Hindu and the Mahomedan who happened to be travelling one night on a railway in Bengal, the insults offered by the European traveller on casual occasions are by no means so gratuitous and unnecessary as those offered by the Hindu to the Mahomedan.

Again, the pages of most Bengali novels are saturated, says the writer, with a strong anti-Moslem bias, particularly the novels of Bankim Chandra, who does not hesitate to give deliberate offence to the Mahomedan community in his writings. Monarchs, queens and princesses whom the latter community rightly or wrongly hold in high esteem are roundly abused by Bengali writers and, in speaking of the followers of the Prophet, terms are used which have come to be regarded as terms of contempt. Take again the native theatres in Bengal. Not infrequently the plots of the plays there staged are extremely offensive to Musalman taste and ideas, while Moslem characters are purposely delineated in a manner calculated to rouse the contemptuous merriment of the Hindu audience. If the entire play-going population of Bengal belonged to the highly-educated classes, the mischief arising from such presentations would not perhaps be very great, but when one remembers that a large proportion of the Musalman population in Bengal is uneducated and rather fanatical, it is obvious that theatrical recrimination of the above type is not calculated to lessen the gulf between the two communities or lead towards that mutual reconciliation which the first writer alluded to above believes to be immediately possible. The Hindu can retort with some justification that the Mahomedan practice of cow-killing at the Id is a standing insult to Hindu feeling and prejudice; but on the other hand the Hindu zamindar often takes a very subtle revenge by exacting from his poorer Moslem tenants a certain number of goats for sacrifice to Kali. This practice is regarded by all Mahomedans as an aid to idolatry, and the fact that Musalman tenants are forced to help the practice in a way by the delivery of their goats to an overbearing landlord more than counterbalances the insult to Hinduism arising from cow-killing in the more populous Musalman centres.

Apparently in Bengal, as indeed in Bombay, it is extremely difficult for a Mahomedan to obtain employment in either Government or mercantile offices where the influence of Hindu employés predominates. "It is all very well," says the writer, "on the part of our Hindu brethren to say in public that there should be no distinction of caste or creed in making appointments in the public service, but when the time for actual appointment comes and when the Hindus have any hand in the matter, a rigid distinction is secretly observed and the Musalmans are practically ousted." These words apply with equal force to the Western Presidency; and it is within our knowledge that in cases where a superior European officer has granted an appointment to a Mahomedan in the teeth of veiled Hindu obstruction, the individual so appointed has had his work cut out to keep his position in face of the covert attacks made upon him by a numerically powerful Hindu clique. One hears much easy talk in well-informed circles of "leavening" and of the "judicious admixture of classes and castes"; but when the occasion occurs for acting upon these principles it is not every officer or every merchant who has the strength to follow his convictions and introduce a new element into his department. Facts such as these which are known and discussed in his own circle by every Musalman tend together with the circumstances outlined above to establish more firmly the breach between the two communities; and the general position of antagonism in Bengal is not in any degree minimised by the fact that whereas courtesy towards persons of other castes or creeds is ingrained in the nature of the Bengal Mahomedan, it is emphatically not so ingrained in the nature of the Bengal Hindu. The general attitude of the Bengali in this respect is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that whereas he would use the word *ap* in addressing his own co-religionists, he invariably substitutes *tum* when addressing a Mahomedan, which the latter, if he be an individual of fair status, naturally resents. We may therefore infer that, notwithstanding the optimistic outlook of the gentleman who urges the followers of the Prophet to form an immediate alliance with the Hindus and join the Congress, manners and morals in Bengal will have to undergo considerable alteration before the two communities can meet on a footing of absolute equality.

REBUILDING MESSINA.

THE Sicilians are going to rebuild their historic city of Messina, overthrown by the recent earthquake and, as Reuter informed us, the leading Senators met among the ruins of this famous city and resolved upon the work of resurrecting. Sicily, it is well-known, is no stranger to the calamities of earthquakes and the city of Messina has been more than once in the past ruined by them. The city that was devastated the other day was built on the site of the ancient town after the disastrous earthquake of 1783, which, like the recent one, passed over a large area and involved Calabria also. Messina has suffered most from sieges and earthquakes, and little is left of its ancient monuments; what the hand of the enemy spared has been overthrown by the invisible hand of nature. Since 1783 no earthquake has been so disastrous as this one of Christmas 1908. They will have to exert themselves to the utmost in Sicily to repair the heavy losses caused by it. We are glad to find that the resolution to rebuild the city has been so quickly arrived at. When San Francisco was destroyed by a similar calamity nearly three years ago, its plucky inhabitants began to rebuild before the debris were quite cleared out, and the new city has already risen on the site of the old. But the meeting on Thursday last among the ruins of Messina recalls most another historic meeting on a similar occasion of calamity for a like purpose. That was held among the ruins of Yokohama by the Japanese when the severe earthquake of 23rd February 1880 destroyed that beautiful city. Those enterprising people are almost continuous sufferers from this calamity, and their country has done most to establish and develop the new science of seismology.

When Yokohama was devastated by the cataclysm of 1880, they not only thought of rebuilding it, which was after all natural, but at once resolved scientifically to study all future shocks of the kind, and established there and then the Seismological Society of Japan which has done more for this science than any other living body in the world. Professor Milne, now the highest living authority on this subject which he studied and taught to the Japanese for twenty years, was present on this historical occasion and he thus describes it: "When the Japanese Government, desiring to adopt Western knowledge, invited to its shores bodies of men to act as its instructors the attention of the newcomers was naturally attracted to the frequent shakings of the ground. Interest in these phenomena increased more rapidly than their frequency, and at length it was felt that something should be done for their systematic study. At midnight on 22nd February 1880 movements more violent than usual occurred; chimneys were shattered or rotated, tiles slid down from roofs, and in the morning it was seen that Yokohama had the appearance of a city that had suffered a bombardment. The excitement was intense, and before the ruins had been removed a meeting was convened and the Seismological Society of Japan established." The twenty volumes, he adds, published by this Society summarises to a large extent the results of the later study of Seismonology. The Americans followed this worthy example set by Japan, and the State Commission was promptly appointed very soon after the great earthquake of San Francisco to enquire into and study the scientific aspects of the cataclysm. This Commission has not yet published its final conclusions, but many intermediate reports have been issued which are considered of great value for the further study of earthquakes. We hope the Sicilians at their historic meeting among the ruins of Messina last week have also resolved to follow the example of Japan and San Francisco, and instituted minute scientific inquiries which may prove of great practical use to them as well as to the world at large in this matter in the future.

MONEY IN MARKET GARDENS.

A CERTAIN Mr. Ponce has a small market-garden in the outskirts of Paris, the area of it is less than three acres and it is always producing the year round. He lately made a summary of his annual crop of market produce as follows:—20,000lbs. carrots, 20,000lbs. onions and radishes, 6,000 heads of cabbage, 3,000 heads of cauliflower, 5,000 baskets of tomatoes, 5,000 dozen of choice fruit, 154,000 heads choice salad—in all 250,000lbs. of vegetables in one year from 2·7 acres of land while keeping up the quality of the soil and increasing its volume by what the vegetation and fertiliser leave in it. The fertiliser is chiefly, if not entirely, the sewage of Paris, and as the winters are frequently severe, Mr. Ponce has had to build walls to shelter his fruit trees and also to construct glass houses for the growth of certain produce in cold weather. Needless to say, Mr. Ponce has been at the trouble to learn his business, and to keep abreast of progress in the knowledge of his craft. The quality of the land seems to matter very little to the skilled cultivator so long as it is properly drained and cheap enough. It is to his industry that the sewage of cities, from being a dangerous and costly nuisance, has become a valuable asset to the corporate bodies. Paris and Madras began their sewage experiments together about forty years ago, and both, after much labour and some failures, have succeeded. Karachi has had its sewage farm for many years and other places are gradually learning to value their erstwhile waste products. Bombay possesses a small but very successful sewage farm of about five acres at the Matunga Leper Asylum, which, on the most unpromising ground, is a marvel of productiveness. The sewage, sullage and waste laundry water of 430 people, amounting to 20,000 gallons per day, is used on the land to produce maize, guinea grass, jowari, vegetables, mangel, wargel and lucerne, which amounted in 1904-05 to 213 tons, giving a net profit on the outlay of 45 per cent. Matunga since 1896 has been an object-lesson to Bandra, a suburb of Bombay with a population of 22,000 and a very discreditable sanitary history. A portion of its sewage is collected, carried some distance and thrown into a tidal creek. The rest saturates the ground in or around the houses. One would suppose that while food-stuffs are rising in price it would occur to someone to secure at least a part of the sewage of Bandra and start a good market garden in the near neighbourhood. All the necessary information he would require might be had at Matunga, but up to the present time no one has moved in the matter.

MISS CLARKE, accompanied by Miss May, General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan, Mr. W. Heinemann and Captain G. A. Sullivan, A.-D.-C., left Bombay yesterday evening for a tour in Northern India.

SIR JACOB and Lady Sassoon thank their numerous friends for their kind telegrams and letters of congratulations.

SIR RICHARD DANE, Commissioner of Salt and Excise, is proceeding from Calcutta to Burma to confer with the local Government regarding opium matters.

HER HIGHNESS the Maharani, C. I., (late Regent), of Mysore, and the sisters of the Maharani arrived in Madras on the morning of the 9th instant from Bangalore on a visit.

A REVISED edition of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations is published. New rules are also published for the prevention of accidents in connection with mines in India.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned the construction of a metre-gauge line thirteen miles long from Pertabgani on the Tirhut State Railway to Bhimnagar on the Nepal frontier to form a part of the Tirhut State Railway. Sanction has also been given to a survey by the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway for a branch metre-gauge line from Dudhi to Garwari ghat.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

The French Foreign Legion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 26.

THE year is closing without the dreaded outbreak of war in the Near East, but the clouds have not yet rolled by. They are still visible, as dark as ever, and the world continues to labour under the feeling of unrest and uncertainty which has so long prevailed. The past twelve months will be remembered as a very eventful period in international politics. Several momentous problems, imperiously demanding attention, have presented themselves but the solution of these questions is yet to seek and in all probability will only be attained at the cost of much travail and suffering, even involving in some cases great and radical changes in the present order of things. M. Hanotaux, the eminent French historian and ex-Minister of Finance, one of the statesmen who have held that position with most distinction in the third republic, expresses the opinion in a recently published newspaper article that 'la haute Finance' is exercising an increasingly powerful influence in the prevention of wars. In peace alone do confidence and credit thrive and this truth is being more and more impressed upon the rulers and statesmen at the helm of national affairs all over the world. Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Bulgaria's declaration of independence would, 50 years ago, have produced a general war. But more reasonable tendencies carry the day. It is the question of finance which lies at the back of this prudent attitude. It is now the hour of the financiers, not that of the generals and the Stock Exchange, concludes M. Hanotaux, is becoming the 'ultima ratio.' Well, war is no doubt a terrible thing but the avoidance of it might be purchased too dearly at the cost of establishing the supremacy of the plutocracy of the 'haute finance' in international affairs. Moreover, neither Austria-Hungary nor Bulgaria appeared to be deterred by any prudential considerations when they so flagrantly violated the Berlin Treaty and the rights of Turkey.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION.

Up to the present the meeting of German members of the French Foreign Legion in Algeria has not appeared to give rise to any serious question between the French and German Governments but the question cannot nevertheless be regarded as 'videe' since the Germans have on their side a grievance owing to the methods followed by France in recruiting men for the Legion. Most of the Germans serving in that corps are deserters from the German army and these men are alleged to have been enticed from their allegiance to the German colours by French agents on the Alsace Lorraine frontier. Only lately 60 deserters from the German army found refuge in a French fortress on the frontier pending their being received into the Foreign Legion. It is well-known on the other hand that German agencies exist in Algeria and Morocco for the purpose of enticing Germans and other foreigners to desert from the Legion; so there are the elements of a pretty quarrel as the matter stands, one that could easily be magnified into a serious question were the French or German Government so minded. A considerable section of French public opinion favours the disbandment of the Legion altogether, particularly as it was formed prior to the establishment of universal and compulsory military service and is now an anachronism. Moreover, the men of the Legion are a very mixed lot, mostly soldiers of fortune whose antecedents are not of a kind to bear the closest scrutiny.

EX-PRESIDENT CASTRO.

Senor Castro the truculent President of Venezuela, who has defied several European Governments including Great Britain, Germany, France and latterly Holland, arrived quite recently on a visit to Europe, whether for reasons of health or finance is not quite clear. He landed at Bordeaux accompanied by his wife and attended by a very numerous suite including three doctors, several secretaries and a number of domestics—with all the state, in fact, of an Indian potentate. Senor Castro proceeded almost immediately to Paris but his stay in the French capital was cut short by the French Government which intimated to him in the clearest possible terms that he would not be allowed to remain in France unless agreeing to settle the matters in dispute between France and Venezuela, and to abstain from creating agitation or making himself objectionable in any way. The Venezuelan President, not relishing these conditions betook himself to Berlin where he hoped for a better reception, hoping perhaps that his profuse expressions of homage to the German Emperor might tend to console His Majesty for Germany's political isolation at the present moment. There is no doubt that the German Foreign Minister showed a disposition to 'manage' Senor Castro—it may be with the intention of posing as Venezuela's friend 'contra mundum'—but no doubt with substantial compensation for this benevolent attitude in the shape of of concessions to German commerce and orders for German manufactures, particularly arms and ammunition, since the President was artful enough to throw out hints of his intention to reorganise and re-arm the Venezuelans and provide them with European instructors. Germany was to be the friend, not England or the United States whose malign influence had so greatly injured Venezuelan interests. Some of the German papers quite took up this line. In Berlin Senor Castro engaged the whole first floor (38 rooms) in one of the best hotels, and ten hired motor cars of the most expensive manufacture were at his disposal. The newspapers published the luxurious manner in which he daily drove to [illegible] and the Venezuelan flag floated on the arrival at the hotel and directed the hotel band to play the Venezuelan national anthem when he appeared. But alas, President Castro made a fatal mistake in leaving Venezuela. General Gomez, whom he left in charge of the Government during his absence, did not long resist the temptation of playing his own hand in such a country of revolution and there is no doubt that President Castro's supporters becoming aware of this fact found a plot to assassinate General Gomez and several other members of the latter's following. This conspiracy was frustrated by the remarkable energy and personal courage displayed by General Gomez and all the conspirators were arrested and imprisoned. Senor Castro was deposed, General Gomez nominated President in his stead and a new Ministry appointed. The United States was ready to aid the establishment in Venezuela of any revolutionary Government that would prohibit Senor Castro's return and lead to the resumption of friendly relations favourable to a settlement of the various outstanding grievances. There can be no doubt that the other Powers will be similarly willing to recognise General Gomez as President. The German papers threw over Senor Castro as soon as the news from Caracas reached Berlin, and the Foreign Office now intimates that it was merely international politeness that induced it not to ignore Senor Castro's presence in Berlin. There were no international negotiations. One of the first acts of the new administration in Venezuela will be to give satisfaction to Holland which had commenced seizing Venezuelan vessels in support of her long ignored claims for redress of various grievances. The official letters of credit on Paris and Berlin which Senor Castro brought with him from Caracas have been cancelled, so unless the ex-President came to Europe 'well lined' he must be in a difficult position. But South and Central American Presidents are not in the habit of leaving themselves unprovided for and it is not probable that Senor Castro will prove an exception to the rule.

THE NEAR EAST.

It is semi-officially announced in Vienna that the terms offered by Austria-Hungary to Turkey are as follows:—

First, concessions regarding the Customs dues, which the Porte desires to increase from 11 to 15 per cent. Secondly, a supplementary commercial agreement between Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Thirdly, assent to the establishment of Turkish monopolies in cigarette paper and matches, both of which articles are now principally supplied by Austria-Hungary. The Porte appears also to desire the creation of monopolies in petrol (which would affect Russia) and spirits. The monopoly question, like the increase of Customs dues, cannot be settled without the consent of the other Powers. Fourthly, the elimination of the possibility of abolishing the foreign post-offices and abrogating the capitulations. The Turkish wish that Austria-Hungary should take over part of the Turkish Debt will not be fulfilled on any condition, nor will Austria-Hungary pay the high a sum as £4,000,000 in any form. The persistence of the Turkish boycott of Austro-Hungarian merchandise is still a very sore point with Austria-Hungary against Turkey. On December 21 the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Marquis Pallavicini made a vigorous protest on behalf of the Austro-Hungarian Government against the negligence and inaction of the authorities at Avlona, where a crowd of Albanian sympathizers with the boycott beat the driver of a cart carrying the mails of the Austrian post office and threw a quantity of provisions landed from an Austrian vessel into the sea without interference by the police. Will continue to be exchanged between Vienna and Constantinople but actual negotiations between Austria and the Porte on the annexation question have not yet commenced. Diplomatists will feel great relief when the [illegible] are opened as, until they are, the situation always remains a dangerous one. As it is, the opening of the projected Conference appears to be rather distant.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS

MONDAY, JANUARY 11.

The following appointment is notified:—116th Mahrattas, Lieut. H. W. Young, R.G., to be Double Company Officer, dated 2 December.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY

Colonel C. T. Robinson, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Army Headquarters.

Major-General W. R. Kenyon Slaney is appointed to a Brigade Command in India.

Major Richford, 77th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Rangoon, on promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Teles succeeds him in No. 77, Company.

Major C. G. Carnegie, 121st Pioneers, is appointed Commandant, 107th Pioneers.

SHRIMATI MALAN DEVI, widow of the late head clerk of the Lahore Loco Office, North Western Railway, who died recently, has bequeathed property to the value of Rs. 25,000 to the D. A. V. College, Lahore, and several Hindu girls' schools and orphanages.

The disappearance of Mr. Parsons is, we will, the "Times of Ceylon" hopes, remain the most extraordinary one in the history of [illegible] Raja Bhya. "For a well-known resident Government official withal—to absolutely disappear in a very limited area, with no witness of even his clothing after six days, and as many nights, of constant search, have seemed incredible. But this is what happened to Mr. J. Parsons. Specific information has been offered and disregarded, but the latest [illegible] remains that the Director of the Geological Survey has paid the [illegible] as the sequel of, for him, an [illegible] The greater sympathy [illegible] because the corpse [illegible] of last burial rites has been denied

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

CONTEMPTUOUS DEBATE.

Remarkable Outburst of Feeling.

STRANGE END OF A RULE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Telegrams from Washington state that the House was packed yesterday, during the debate on President Roosvelt's suggestions in connection with the Secret Service.

Republicans as well as Democrats denounced this unprecedented libelling of the Legislature.

During the debate a messenger from President Roosevelt with minor messages arrived. He was jeared at and compelled to wait until the conclusion of business.

A resolution, declining to consider the suggestions and laying them on the table, was adopted by 212 votes against 35.

President Roosevelt has published details of the investigation of the detectives regarding Senator Tellman's alleged connection with the Oregon land-grab.

The Senate has instructed the Committee of the Judiciary to report whether the President was authorised to permit the Steel Trust to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

There is speculation in Washington as to whether the action of the Senate involves the impeachment of President Roosevelt.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Annexation of Bosnia and Harzegovina.

THE COMPENSATION QUESTION

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Marquis Pallavicini, the Austrian Ambassador, has received fresh instructions and has offered two and a half million Turkish pounds as compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Harzegovina.

The Vienna semi-official journal "Fremdenblatt" says that there can be no discussion of the amount and expects that Turkey will gladly accept a fixed sum instead of wrangling over claims and counter-claims which would be unprofitable to Turkey.

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

Recent Incident Closed.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

A formal apology from M. Milanovitch, the Servian Foreign Minister, to Austria is published in Belgrade.

The statement likewise disapproves of criticisms of Austria in the Skupstina.

The Austrian Foreign Office declares that the incident is now closed.

YUAN SHIH-K'AI'S DISMISSAL.

Protest of the Powers Abandoned.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Reuter wires from Peking that the American and British Ministers have abandoned the project to unite with the Powers in a protest against the disturbance of the present policy, believed to be involved by the dismissal of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

GERMAN BOOK ON INDIA.

Lesson for the English Agitators.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

A book, written by the German Count Koenigsmarck, who has recently returned from India, has been published. It is dedicated to Lady Bleed.

The author extols British rule in India, and praises the unselfishness and integrity of the officials, and the excellence of the Native Troops.

TANG SHAO-YI'S RECALL.

End of a Secret Mission.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Reuter wires from Peking that Tang Shao-yi, who has been on a secret mission to Washington, with the object, it is stated, of securing an alliance between America and China, has been recalled and will return immediately via Europe.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

A Delicate Point.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that a public meeting, attended by ten thousand people, was held there to-day, and protested against the annexation of Crete to Greece.

A copy of the resolution was handed to the Porte with the request to forward it to the Powers.

The Grand Vizier said that Crete was Ottoman. Greece had formally declared that it belonged to the Powers to solve the question.

The Government, he said, would do its duty towards the nation.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Opening of the Chamber.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

NATION'S GRATITUDE TO KING EMMANUEL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

At a special sitting of the Italian Chamber to-day, the President and Premier, amid the emotion of the House, paid a tribute to the sympathy and generosity of the King and Queen, and expressed gratitude for the aid given by Foreign countries.

It was announced that Messina and Reggio would be rebuilt.

Signor Giolitti introduced a Bill for the benefit of the stricken areas.

LATER.

Six living persons were rescued from the ruins of Messina as late as the 7th instant.

Kodaikanal Observatory.

SEISMOGRAPH RECORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 9.

Mr. C. Michie Smith, Director of the Observatory, writes from Kodaikanal:—"With reference to the paragraph which appeared in the 'Pioneer' regarding the Messina earthquake, giving the time of the shock as deduced from a record of the Simla seismograph, this differs so much from the time deduced from the record got here, that I would like to place on record my conclusions. The 'first preliminary tremors' were recorded here at 4hrs. 29·4mins. Greenwich mean time, and the 'large waves' began at 4hrs. 58·6 mins. Taking the distance from Messina as roughly 62 degrees, the time taken for the 'preliminary tremors' to reach Kodaikanal would be about 12 minutes, while the 'long waves' would take 41 minutes. Hence we may take the beginning of the shock at Messina as 4hrs. 17mins. 39secs. Greenwich mean time, on the 28th December, which corresponds to 5hrs. 17mins. 39sec. mid-European time, which, by the way, is 4½, not 5½ hours slow of Indian Standard time. The record of the earthquake continued here for 2hrs. 54mins.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned the opening of subscription lists throughout the army in India towards the Messina Earthquake Relief Fund.

SHAH AND SULTAN.

Congratulatory Messages.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Shah has congratulated the Sultan on the opening of the Turkish Parliament, wishing success to the new regime.

The Sultan has responded expressing his wishes for the welfare of Persia.

SVEN HEDIN INTERVIEWED.

Tibetan Objection to the British.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Dr. Sven Hedin has arrived in Moscow.

In an interview with the correspondent of a Swedish newspaper, the explorer said that the position of Englishmen in Tibet was less favourable than before the Lhassa Expedition.

The Tibetans, especially the clergy, were hostile to the British, and China's influence was growing.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

At Rugby Football this afternoon, the Australian XV beat England by nine points to three.

SEDITION IN BENGAL.

Further Convictions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

A Barisal telegram in the "Bengalee" reports that Babu Bhabaranjan Mazundar, publisher of the "Deshergan," and Babu Nibaran Chandra Mukerjee, printer of the "Adarsha" Press, have been convicted under sections 124A and 153A, and sentenced, the first to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, the second to six months' rigorous; also that Babu Ramchandra Sen has been convicted under section 506, I. P. C., for intimidating dealers in foreign cloth and sentenced by Mr. Howard, Additional Magistrate, to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

Its Early Introduction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The Government of India are addressing local Administrations regarding arrangements for bringing the Councils Reform Scheme into operation as soon as practicable after the necessary legislation in Parliament is carried.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

New Wing Opened.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

An imposing ceremonial took place here to-day, when the Viceroy opened the new wing of the Calcutta High Court, in the presence of the Judges, Bar and officials. The proceedings included a procession from the old Court to the new, in which the members of the legal profession appeared in their robes, and the Bar and Sword of Justice were carried.

The new Courts are well-built and are roomy and will be a great boon to those concerned.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is the Viceroy's speech on the occasion:—

Chief Justice,—As the representative of the King-Emperor, I thank you for the address you have presented to me on behalf of the Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and I am grateful to you for the opportunity you have afforded me of being present at to-day's proceedings. You tell me that no such ceremony as that which we are assembled to celebrate is mentiond in your records. I realize the significance of the occasion and hope that the Courts you have asked me to open to-day will fully meet the growing necessities of the public as well as the professional convenience of those whose careers are devoted to the administration of justice. The Government of India has been well aware of the overcrowded condition of the High Court buildings and, together with the Provinces of Bengal, has readily recognised the wisdom of your demand for increased accommodation. It is not a new demand, for your records extend over many years and an ever-widening jurisdiction over a dense population has repeatedly called for the enlargement of your Courts and the re-arrangements of the legal machinery. It is curious to look back upon

YOUR ANCESTORS.

I do not refer to the ancestors of the Judges, but of the High Court—the old Sudder Courts and the Supreme Court from the union of which the High Court of to-day is descended, to look back to the days when Sir Elijah Impey was the Chief Justice and the old Supreme Court sat at a building in Dalhousie Square, I believe on the site now occupied by St. Andrew's Church, and of which we are told that "the physical surroundings were not favourable to the command of the judicial virtues, which it was so desirable to have in hand." It is pleasant to think that the judicial virtues of to-day will have no such excuse in the midst of the architectural beauties of their commodious modern abode.

BRITISH JUSTICE.

But, notwithstanding crowding and discomfort, the early days of the Courts were full of historical interest, of romantic trials of which we have all read, and incidents enlivened at times by a perhaps somewhat belligerent attitude towards the Court of Directors. But those times have passed by, and I hope that the presence of the Viceroy on this occasion will tend still further to well together the high administration of justice with the general administration of the Government of India. It is upon British justice that the people of India rely. It is the administration of that justice, which we are so imperatively called upon to safeguard, and we need no assurance that the Judges of this Court will do their duty with the same sense of responsibility and the same distinguished ability as their many brilliant predecessors, and may I venture to say that the pleasure I feel in taking part in this ceremony is much enhanced by the fact that I have received the address of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court from the hands of an old friend, who has for many years presided over their deliberations with such marked devotion to duty.

The Chief Justice, I have great pleasure in declaring these Courts open.

BONUS TO GOVERMENT SERVANTS.

Budgets to be Amended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

A Resolution in the Home Department explains that the recent concession of one week's pay to all permanent Government servants in India, drawing less than Rs. 50 monthly, applies to all civil subordinates in whatever department employed.

The bonus will be calculated on the pay for January current, and will be met wholly from Imperial Revenues, the various Provincial Governments being reimbersed accordingly. The Accountants-General, Civil, and the P. W. D. Comptrollers and Military Accountants-General are instructed to amend their Budgets accordingly.

IVORY STATUETTE OF THE KING.

Work of Indian Art.

HIS MAJESTY'S APPRECIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 9.

Fakir Chaund, the well-known ivory carver of Delhi, has prepared a beautiful statuette of His Majesty the King-Emperor in ivory, which is a splendid work of art.

It is understood that Sir Louis Dane will receive it, when he visits Delhi shortly, for transmission to the King-Emperor, who has been graciously pleased to accept this miniature likeness of himself.

SIR T. R. WYNNE, President of the Railway Board, pays a visit to Burma in the latter part of next month.

SIR LOUIS DANE AT DELHI.

Municipal Address.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 9.

Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, attended the Town Hall here last night, at the reception given by the Municipality of Delhi. Invitations had been widely issued. The exterior of the hall and the approaches thereto were very prettily illuminated by oil butties, which outlined the proportions of the building with great effect. The inside of the hall was lit by electricity and prettily decorated with evergreens, palms, etc.

His Honour, who arrived by motor-car about a quarter to 10, was accompanied by Mr. Maclaghan, I.C.S., Chief Secretary, Punjab, Major Bayley, Private Secretary, and an A.-D.-C.

The hall was by this time full of a thoroughly representative assembly, both European, Hindu and Mahomedan, comprising all the chief officials of the station and prominent residents, including a strong contingent of European military officers from the 35th Sikhs and the 18th P. W. D. Tiwana Lancers.

His Honour was received at the entrance by Mr. Humphreys, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, and immediately conducted to the dais.

Thereupon Rai Bahadur Lala Sri Krishn Dass read an address, which was enclosed in a beautiful ebony casket, with Delhi medalion painting inlaid.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In reply, the Lieutenant-Governor, after thanking the Municipality for their welcome, said he was sorry to see they thought that sometimes Delhi was not considered of equal importance with Lahore, and did not equally share with that city in the benefits conferred by Government. He was glad to disabuse them of such an idea. The fact that the imperial city had, for historical reasons, been included in the Punjab was one of the honours of which the Province felt most proud, and the Punjab Government had, so far as he was aware, always been ready to further any scheme which tended to the betterment, or welfare of Delhi. His Honour then pointed out that the address mentioned several matters in which Delhi had received ready help, and he could call to mind many other grants to Delhi institutions. He reminded his hearers of the large sums spent by the Imperial and Provincial Governments in restoring the historic buildings in Delhi. "Furthermore," said His Honour, "Government has helped the commercial prosperity of Delhi by bringing no less than seven railways to Delhi, which was now one of the most important railway centres in India." He reminded his hearers of the choice made by Government of Delhi as a great Durbar centre and contended that it was hardly possible to separate Delhi entirely from the territory which during the past twelve years had made large claims for remission of revenue on the Provincial finances. "Delhi," he continued, "was not neglected, and never would be as long as it remained part of the Punjab." He contrasted the commercial life and wealth of Delhi with the official surroundings of Lahore much to the advantage of the former city, and said that, if he were a citizen of Delhi, he would be disposed rather to pity than to envy Lahore.

He said that when he had to propose a constitution for the enlarged Legislative Council of the Province, he at once turned to the active and prosperous commercial cities as forming suitable electoral bodies for the delegation of representatives to that Council, and he confidently looked forward to the representatives of the Punjab cities playing a leading and most valuable part in the deliberation of that assembly.

Referring to local matters, he warmly praised the municipal life of the city, describing it as a model in the way of octroi and conservancy to other municipalities. He dwelt on the fact that Delhi was the first city in the Punjab to secure a complete electrical installation, and said that when he returned to Lahore, he should certainly tell the Lahorite what he had seen and would commend to their earnest attention some of the Delhi measures for dealing with the conservancy question. He thought there was much to be said for the new type of conservancy collecting depots and carts, which seemed to be peculiarly adapted to the requirements of an Eastern city. He congratulated Delhi on its fine water-supply and sympathised with the inhabitants owing to their sufferings, in common with other parts of the Punjab, from malaria.

His Honour hoped to be able to enable a start to be made very shortly on the new Postal and Telegraph offices, but thought that the building of the new Law Courts would have to stand over till more money was available.

On the question of loyalty, His Honour said: "You have made a passing reference to the loyalty of Delhi and the probable causes of some slight unrest which manifested itself here. Gentlemen, I am disposed to agree with you that economical, rather than political, reasons were responsible for any agitation in this Province. I have already said that I believe that such unrest as existed in the Province during 1907-08 was mainly due to the terrible ravages of plague and the hardship caused to the poorer classes by the high prices of grain. A people cannot be very happy while their friends and dearest relatives are dying around them from an apparently incurable scourge, and when, at the same time, grain was selling at almost unheard of prices, it is not surprising that the masses should have lent a ready ear to the agitators, who told them that their sufferings were due to the action of a tyrannical Government." He was glad to learn that Delhi was a loyal city. It did well to be loyal, both in sympathy with its memories of the past and out of regard also for the fact that, but for the existence of a strong central Government, its present commercial prosperity and brilliant future prospects would both be equally impossible.

His Honour concluded by again thanking the Municipality for its welcome and expressed a hope that the greatness of Delhi might ever increase and that it might remain, as it was now, a worthy representation of the Imperial City of India and an example of progressive an intelligent municipal government.

The members of the Municipality were then in turn presented to His Honour, and the remainder of the evening, till midnight, was spent in introductions and conversation. Refreshments were provided in the Hall Library.

RECENT BAKRI-ID RIOTING.

The Titagarh Riots.

MAULVI'S OFFICES ACKNOWLEDGED.

NAWAB OF DACCA'S ACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

Considerable excitement continues amongst the Mahomedan mill-hands here and additional armed police have been drafted into the disturbed area, but to-day has passed quietly.

The Mahomedan Committee, which is enquiring into the matter, meets at the house of the Nawab of Dacca this evening to frame the report.

LATER.

The District Magistrate of Alipore has written to Maulvi Mahomed Yakoob, thanking him for his good offices in connection with the recent Titagarh riot, and quoting the text in the Bible—"Blessed are the Peacemakers."

The Nawab of Dacca, Haji Nur Mahomed Zakari and others addressed a large meeting of Mahomedans at the Colootollah Mosque, Calcutta, yesterday, counselling patience, and the Nawab has also sent a representative to Titagarh with money to pay for repairing and cleaning the damaged Mosque.

MOHURRAM AT LUCKNOW.

Shia-Sunni Dispute.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 9.

Orders have now been passed in the Shia-Sunni Mohurram dispute, which has of late years assumed very serious proportions in Lucknow and has necessitated armed interference.

The main Shia grievance is that Sunnis assemble on the day when Shias observe mourning for Hasan and Hussain and endeavour to turn the mourning into rejoicing by chanting songs in praise of Omar and Osman, whose memory the Shias detest, as usurpers of Ali's right to the Caliphate.

The Lieutenant-Governor has now passed orders restraining Sunnis from chanting songs termed "Char Gari" in this manner, to the annoyance of Sunnis on the Shia day of mourning; but he does not, as requested by the Shias, make it unlawful to sing the praises of Omar and Osman in public at other times.

Sir John Hewett deplores the very bitter relations between Shias and Sunnis and hopes they will improve. At the same time he makes it clear that Government will punish heavily any breach of the peace.

MOTOR-CAR COLLISION.

Decree against Major Rogers.

SET ASIDE BY FULL BENCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

The Calcutta Small Causes Court Full Bench has set aside the decree given by Nawab Abdur Rahman against Major Leonard Rogers, I. M. S., for damages for injury to Mr. W. E. Hillier in a collision between the latter's bicycle and the former's motor-car, last April.

THE CALCUTTA DOCKS.

Mr. B. C. Scott's Successor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

Mr. W. R. C. Wewell, Deputy Traffic Manager, Calcutta Port Commission, to whom the commercial community is indebted for much of the successful management for many years of the Calcutta Jetties, has been placed, with effect from the 1st instant, in charge of the Calcutta Docks, succeeding Mr. B. C. Scott, who is joining the South Indian Railway.

THE question of compulsory registration of opium consumers in Burma is under consideration.

COLONEL W. J. BUCHANAN, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, goes on furlough next spring, Major J. Mulvaney to act.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Kashmir pays a visit to Calcutta shortly, Sir F. Younghusband, accompanying. He will stay at "Hastings House."

As a provisional arrangement, and pending further consideration, Bhai Ram Singh, Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore, succeeds Mr. Percy Brown, transferred to Calcutta, as Principal.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Position More Complicated.

RUSSIA INDULGES IN PLAIN SPEAKING.

AUSTRIA INCLINED TO FEEL AGGRIEVED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

EVERY railway bridge, culvert and mountain pass in Bosnia and Herzegovina is being guarded by Austrian troops as a rising is feared.

Turkey complains that Austria is appending conditions to offers previously submitted unconditionally. Austria's latest proposals are in the absence of pecuniary compensation, considered by Turkey to be inadequate. The Marquis de Pallavicini, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Constantinople, has asked Vienna for further instructions.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" states that there are indications that Prince von Bulow's support of Baron von Aehrenthal will sink to the lukwarmness of Italy if the Austrian Foreign Minister's irreconciliable attitude towards Turkey be maintained. Prince von Bulow will, it is said, take this course lest injury befall German interests at Constantinople.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" declares that Austria firmly refuses to pay an indemnity to Turkey, lest such a concession should cause Turkey to impose upon Bulgaria an unbearable financial burden.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople, M. Isvolsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a Note to the Powers, declares that Austria has finally accepted the Russian view that at the European Conference there shall be liberty of discussion regarding the annexation of Bosnia and Herzogovina.

The "Daily Mail" announces that 5,000 Russian horses have arrived at Belgrade, the capital of Servia.

The publication in Russian newspapers of a summary of M. Isvolsky's Note at this juncture is regarded in Vienna as unfriendly, and as calculated to destroy the chances of the European Conference. It is considered the Austria alone is entitled to decide the question of the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The prospect of delays in connection with the Conference disappoints Berlin.

In the Russian Duma on Thursday M. Isvolsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a powerful speech commended the great results of the Anglo-Russian agreement, and vigorously criticised Austria's policy. Russia's views with the Balkans were, he affirmed, in accord with those of all with whom international law was a living entity.

Continuing, M. Isvolsky strongly warned Servia and Montenegro against any rashness, and replying to the criticism of those who declared that Russia's policy ought to be a simple protest against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, he admitted, apparently regretfully, that Russia had been handicapped by certain secret engagements with Austria between 1876-1878, so that now she was unable to protest alone against an act of annexation which concerned the signatories of the Berlin Treaty collectively. Russia needed peace and time to recuperate, and she aimed at a peaceful solution of the Balkans problem by legal means. Amid cheers from the majority he advocated a moral and political union of the Balkan Slav States. Russia's aim was to combine them with Turkey in a common ideal—the defence of their national economic development.

A vote of confidence in the Government was carried.

The Austrian newspapers profess indignation at Russia's attitude as disclosed by M. Isvolsky's speech, and they accuse her of imperilling the peace of Europe.

The German newspapers declare that Russia is delaying a Conference of the Powers by advancing demands that Austria is unable to accept.

The French journals denounce the cynicism of Baron von Aehrenthal, and assert that France expects the violators of the Treaty of Berlin to compensate those who have suffered as a result of the violations.

The Vienna newspapers attach much importance to the fact that Count Mensdorff, Russian Ambassador in London, has brought to the Emperor Francis Joseph a message from King Edward, recommending, it is believed that Austria should arrange a settlement with Turkey.

The Privy Council.

IMPROVEMENT OF ITS CONSTITUTION.

The "Times," commenting upon Lord Loreburn's Bill, dealing with the Privy Council, states that the new law will improve the Constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Council. It considers the measure a serious attempt to remove blemishes and shortcomings but it fears that, unless by accident the services of a Judge of a colonial court whence an appeal emanates will rarely be available as assessor. Nevertheless the power for appointing such an assessor may occasionally be exercised with good results in cases of exceptional difficulty. It deplores an attempt to create a court of very varied composition without paying the full price, especially as there is need of a strong final court.

[Brazil and Argentina.

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE RELATIONS.

The New York "Herald" states, that with a view of preventing a conflict between Argentina and Brazil, Mr. Elihu Root, United States Secretary of State, is endeavouring to induce Brazil to establish a naval equilibrium with Argentina. The latter has rejected Great Britain's offer of mediation.

Rugby Football.

AUSTRALIAN TEAMS IN ENGLAND.

The Australian League team (professionals) beat Leeds by one goal four tries to two goals two tries. Devereaux secured a try and a goal for the Australians, and then Devereaux and Courtney added tries. Leeds were within a point of the visitors, but Pearse made the position secure by scoring a try for Australia. Messenger was absent.

Twelve thousand people witnessed the match between Oldham and the League team, which was won by the former by a goal and three tries to a goal and one try. Messenger placed a goal from a penalty two minutes after the start. Oldham by strenuous play scored an unconverted try before half-time. The game was of a rough-and-tumble nature afterwards. Abercrombie registered a try in the last minute, but Messenger failed to convert.

Swansea defeated the Wallabies by a penalty goal and a try to nil. There were 40,000 spectators. Swansea scored a goal early in the game and a try before half-time. The home team had considerably the better of the game forward and outside. During the second half Griffin, of the Wallabies, was ordered off the field for rough play.

Co-Partnership.

FURTHER ACTION BY SIR C. FURNESS.

Sir Christopher Furness head of the shipbuilding firm of Furness, Withy, and Co., has purchased the Wingate Grange Colliery, at Durham, in order to initiate a co-partnership scheme there on lines similar to those offered by his firm to its shipbuilding employees at West Hartlepool.

THE ARMS ACT.

Unlicensed Possession.

POSSESSOR FINED RS. 100.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

Buto Kristo Das was fined Rs. 100 yesterday by the Police Magistrate of Alipore for possessing two guns without a license.

BOYCOTT OF AUSTRIAN GOODS.

Prospectus of Joint Stock Co.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 9.

Taking advantage of the distaste for Austrian goods aroused among Indians and Mahomedans, by the high-handed action of Austria, the "Paisa Akbar" of Lahore has issued a prospectus of a projected joint stock company for the manufacture of fezzes and felt hats.

The scheme has been hailed with delight by the Musalmans and a factory will shortly be started with a capital of Rs. 2,50,000, divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.

COAL SHARE MARKET.

Fall in Prices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

A further fall in Coal Share prices took place to-day. The sales include Barbone, 24 1-2; Bengal Giridih, 22; Gopalichuck, 13 3-8; Jumoai, 14; Katras Jheriah, 76; Auction Marine, 11 1-2; Mucheriadih 7 1-4; New Beerbhoom, 47; Raneegunge Association, 25; Sucheadeh, 8 1-8; Sendra, 11 1-8 (Auction); Saltore, 7 1-9; and Sudreadih, 7 1-8.

Exchange on demand, is quoted at 1s. 3 31-32d, and Government Paper 94-7.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

Principal Witness Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

In the Conspiracy trial at Midnapore yesterday, the principal witness was Mr. Deb Dutt Karan, editor of the Midnapore newspaper "Medhini Bandhaba."

BIGHATI DACOITY CASE.

Trial by Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

In the Bighati Dacoity case, before Mr. Pattersen, at Serampore to-day, charges were framed against all the accused for trial before the Special Tribunal of the Calcutta High Court.

TRAVELLERS' tales outrivalling Baron Munchausen's are related in the solemn pages of a recent issue of the "Journal Officiel de la Republique Francaise," the status of which is equivalent to that of the "London Gazette." Reporting a lecture before the French Geographical Society on the State of Guerrero, Mexico, by Dr. Molenes, the "Journal Officiel" says:—"The orator has used these turtles as a motor. He took an ordinary Indian canoe and cut cavities in it in such a manner as to encase and imprison two turtles. When the male turtle was freed the canoe began to move at a good pace. By the aid of a rudder fixed in the interior of the vessel they were given full, and they could take in and renew their breath. He kept some turtles fixed to the canoe for six months."

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Fourth Extra Meeting.

THERE was again a very fair attendance and a card of seven events, made into eight by the run off of a dead-heat, for the Fourth Extra on Saturday. The dead-heat occurred in the very first race between two new ponies, and though it was Prime Minister who had made the dead-heat Patras was made favourite. He brought of a nice pot for his owner but only after a desparate race all the way, the two being locked together with the favourite taking the shortest way round. Field Marshal disappointed after his previous easy win, but Sheriff won much more easily than before though not as well treated in comparison to Mundoor.

Sir Jamal continued to shew the improved form he struck in Poona, easily beating three better fancied ones in the Midget Plate, after Creditor with his big weight had been made too much use of Alf Hoyt rode this and the next winner, Hyder, at its first attempt since Calcutta Hyder was not at as short a price as Royal Standard but won comfortably. The other division of the race went to Zurtho, Rubio losing his connections a good bit by running nowhere.

The nine furlong Marine Line Plate was very open, Dafer winning easily after Gladiator had assumed his usual long lead. More easily still did Manlock win the Auction Plate though Manjess was slight favourite in a field of four, all the other races filling very well. Evans won two races, Fahab bin Saif and T Kendall being the most successful trainers. Details :—

THE FIRST NEW LILLIPUTS PLATE.—1/2 mile.

Mr P H Burns' Patras 7st. 13lbs. carried 8st. 5lbs ..... Evans 1 } Dead
Mr. A. H. Dukheil's, Prime Minister 7st 4lbs. Abdoollah..... 2 } Heat.
Mr. Mufak's Field Marshal, 8st 12lbs.....Heeroo 3
Mr. M. Goculdass's Winchester, 8st. 5lbs. A. Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN :—Budwar 8st. 4lbs ; Siberian 8st. 5lbs ; Hasan Beg 8st. 5lbs. carried 8st. 9lbs ; Young Achilles 8st. 2lbs ; Salar 7st. 10lbs ; Perkio 7st 7lbs ; Khan Khanan 7st. 7lbs carried 7st. 8lbs.

BETTING :—Evens Field Marshal, 5 to 1 against Winchester and Patras, 6 to 1 Salar, 8 to 1 Young Achilles and Perkio, 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 the others.

THE RACE :—Patras led out followed by Field Marshal, Winchester and Prime Minister and at the bend Prime Minister began to come up. Entering the straight, Winchester on rails and Field Marshal in the middle were going strongly after the leader when up the distance Prime Minister came with a rush and dead-heated with Patras, while Field Marshal finished 3/4 length off with Winchester close up. Time.—56 4-5secs.

In the run off :—

BETTING :—2 to 1 on Patras ; 6 to 4 against Prime Minister.

THE RACE :—The pair raced level from the start, but in front of the stand Evans obtained a very slight advantage and won by a neck. Time.—56 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by T. Kendall.)

THE SECOND NEW LILLIPUTS PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr. Newton's Sheriff, 8st.....Majeed 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mundoor, 8st. 8lbs. ...A. Hoyt 2
Mr. Abdulrahiman Tahar's Muslim, 8st. 2lbs. Yusuff 3
Mr. Ahmed Bob's Duxion 7st. 4lbs. carried 7st. 8lbs.....Heeroo 4

ALSO RAN :—Melodrama 8st. 3lbs.; York 8st. 3lbs.; Eustace 8st. 5lbs. carried out 8st. 6lbs.; First Class 8st. 5lbs. carried 8st. 6lbs.; Pure Gem 7st. 10lbs.; Samire 7st. 4lbs.; Kazalan 6st. 12lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Mundoor ; 5 to 2 Sheriff ; 6 to 1 First Class and Eustace, 8 to 1 Duxion ; tens and twenties the others.

THE RACE :—Sheriff was the earliest out of the gate and led Mundoor, Melodrama, Muslim and First Class to the straight where Melodrama began to fall back and Duxion to come up. Sheriff won in a canter by 2 1/2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths between second and third. Time.—56 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.)

THE MIDGET PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and Gaistaun's Sir Jamal 8st. 8lbs.... ..... A. Hoyt 1
Mr. C. M. Zuvarh's Darby, 8st. 5lbs. carried 8st. 9lbs. .....X..... F. Taylor 2
Aga S. Shah's Grey Falcon, 9st. 2lbs. .....Heeroo 3
Mr. Syed Naji's Sahoon 7st. 11lbs.....Mul 4

ALSO RAN :—Creditor 9st. 10lbs ; Disfigure 7st. 12lbs ; Shanwar 8st. ; Lassa 7st. 10lbs ; Godolphin 7st. 9lbs; Light 7st. 5lbs. carried 7st. 8lbs; Munzook 7st. 2lbs ; Selection 6st. 7lbs. carried 7st. 3lbs.

BETTING :—5 to 2 against Grey Falcon : 7 to 2 Darby ; 5 to 1 Creditor ; 6 to 1 Sir Jamal ; 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Grey Falcon got off with a lead, but a furlong further Shanwar displaced him and the latter attended by Creditor, Selection, Grey Falcon and Darby raced to the half mile where Creditor went to the head of affairs. At the three furlongs Sir Jamal got into third place. At the bend Creditor, made too much use of, was done and up the distance Sir Jamal went to front and won by one length ; half a length between Darby and Grey Falcon who took next places. Time.—1min. 23 2-5sec.

(Winner trained by T. Kendall.)

FIRST STRANGER'S PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. A. M. Ameer's Hyder, 7st. 11lbs.....A. Hoyt 1
Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed's Zamorin 8st 4lbs. carried 8st. 5lbs. .....Evans 2
Mr. Mufak's Royal Standard, 7st. 11lbs.... Heeroo 3
Mr. Kassim Jurgi's Malta, 7st 9lbs..... Native 4

ALSO RAN.—Zoobair Flag 8st. 11lbs.; White Gown 8st, 9lbs.; Americus 8st. 9lbs.; Pleader II 8st. 11b.; Hurgon 8st 6lbs ; Subhan 8st 2lbs ; Zanzil 8st 2lbs; Thaboor 8st. 3lbs.; Fruit Salt 8st. 2lbs.; King Emperor 6st. 8lbs. carried 6st. 10lbs.

BETTING :—5 to 2 against Royal Standard; 7 to 2 Hyder ; 5 to 1 Zamorin ; 6 to 1 King Emperor ; 8 to 1 Malta and longer odds the others.

THE RACE :—Zoobair Flag led out followed by Hyder, Zamorin and Royal Standard and at the bend Royal Standard on the outside, Zamorin in the middle and Hyder on rails were level. Hyder drew to front up the distance and won by three fourth length ; half a length between the placed horses Time—1 min. 11 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Abdul Rahiman Nusser.)

SECOND STRANGER'S PLATE—5 furlongs.

Mr. Abdulla Ahmed Bassam's Burtho 8st. 4lbs. Heeroo 1
Mr. Adil's Beyhazar, 8st. 11lbs.....Oomerkhan 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Confederacy, 8st. 4lbs....C. B. Muhomed 3
Messrs. Mahomed Daya and Ebrahim Kureshi's Thuvil, 8st. 4lbs. .....Abdoola 4

ALSO RAN.—Hundred 8st. 9lbs. ; Patel 8st. 6lbs ; Rubio 8st. 2lbs; Darwin 8st. 2lbs. Daghistan 8st. 2lbs ; Redbreast 8st 2lbs ; Brukat 6st. 8lbs. carried 6st. 10lbs ; Racer 6st. 8lbs., carried 7st. 2lbs ; Goldsmith 6st. 3lbs, carried 7st 8lbs ; King Henry 6st. 3lbs. carried 6st. 11lbs.

BETTING.—Brass Rubio ; 4 to 1 against Confederacy ; 5 to 1 Burtho ; 6 to 1 Beybazar ; 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Brukat led out far a spell, then Racer displaced him and followed by Confederacy, Burtho Daghistan and Rubio raced to the bend were Burtho in the middle was level with Confederacy on rails, the other leaders having died out. Burtho won easily by two lengths. Beyhazar coming late snatched second place from Confederacy by three-fourth length.—Time 1 min. 10 4-5 sec.

(Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.)

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—9 furlongs.

Mr Hoossein Obayed's Dhafer 8st. 11lbs J Taylor 1
Mr Adil's Colaba, 8st.....Heroo 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Meazer, 9st.....C. B. Mahomed 3
Mr N. A. Andria's Gladiator, 9st. 3lbs..... Evans 4

ALSO RAN : Lofan 8st. 10lbs ; Dilerjung 8st. 9l bs ; Wild Poppy 8st. 9lbs ; Hadee 8st. 8lbs ; Moscow 8st. 2lbs ; Moonim 8st ; Antica 7st. 13lbs ; Young Salanic 7st. 10lbs ; Hoodaib 7st ; Aden 6st. 13lbs.

BETTING : 4 to 1 each against Gladiator and Dilerjung, 5 to 1 Dhafer and Meazer ; 8 to 1 Colaba and Wild Poppy, and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE. Gladiator jumped off in front and soon held six lengths' lead from Dhafer and Antica and at the three furlongs Colaba got into third place with Meazer and Hadee lying next. At the bend the topweight was done and Dhafer took the lead and going well won comfortably by 1 1/4 lengths. half a length between Colaba and Meazer. Time —2mins. 10 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.)

AUCTION PLATE—6 furlongs

Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Manlock, 9st. 8lbs. ...Evans 1
Mr. Dawson's Rosewater, 7st. 6lbs. ....Melsom 2
Aga S. Shah's Manjess, 7st., carried 7st. 7lbs. Heeroo 3
Mr. T. Harrison's Child's Guide, 8st. 5lbs. ...Fisher 4

BETTING : 5 to 4 against Manjess ; 6 to 4 Manlock, 5 to 1 Rosewater ; 6 to 1 Child's Guide.

THE RACE : Manlock followed at a distance by Rosewater with Manjess and Child's Guide next, raced at head of the field from the Start and won easily by three lengths. 1 1/2 lengths between the second and third.—Time—1min. 17 secs.

(Winner trained by J. E. Carter.)

No bid for the winner.

BILLIARDS.

Weiss Beats Dastoor.

Possibly the last game Mr. Weiss will play in Bombay took place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday when he conceeded 1,700 in 3,000 to Mr. Dastoor. The latter has the reputation of having beaten Inman in Karachi when receiving 5,400 in 9,000, but found the present task too much and Weiss too consistent.

All three sessions were very well attended and during the last these present were fortunate enough to witness a grand break of 298 by the professional.

His scoring was very consistent, his breaks over 50 being 51, 54, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 74, 78, 79, 82, 86, 89, 94, 97, 101, 115, 116, 129, and 298 Dastoor made 41 and 35 twice as well as many over 20. Eventually Weiss won by over 400.

GOLF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

The Ladies Gold Championship here has been won by Mrs. Heldworth, who beat Mrs. Wisdson on the last hole.

HOCKEY.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 9.

Two games were played simultaneously to-day on the Gymkhana ground. The Worcesters from Ahmednagar defeated the Leicesters from Belgaum by one goal to love, and the 3rd Sappers and Miners beat the 107th Pioneers by 2 goals to love.

FOOTBALL ACCIDENTS.

We take the following figures as to football casualties in America from an American paper. It gives the results of this year's football playing in America and a summary of the results for the past eight years : For 1908 the total deaths are 10, the total injured are 272. The injuries consist of broken collar bonds 40, broken legs 30, broken arms 16, broken jaws 6, broken noses 20, broken ribs 15, concussion of brain 12, torn ligaments and sprains 71, dislocated shoulders 22, lockjaw 1, insanity 1, and minor injuries as cuts, bruises, etc., 23. For the past eight years we have the following : 1901—killed 7, injured 74 ; 1902—killed 15, injured 106 ; 1903—killed 14, injured 63; 1904—killed 14, injured 206 ; 1905—killed 24, injured 200; 1906—killed 14, injured 160 ; 1907—killed 15, injured 166 : 1908—killed 10 ; injured 272. This gives a total of 113 killed, and 1,377 injured. Many of the latter are described as permanently maimed. Football, as played in this country is often rough, but in America it would seem to be mere fighting, the wish to win by hurting, if not killing, those on the other side being the most marked feature in the "game." College football players might, like the gladiators of old Rome, before they close in deadly conflict begin by hailing the onlookers with an "Ave, moriturі te salutant!

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th January 1909

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	...	...
Teheran ...	8	12	56	1	55
Suez	8	14	25	0	33

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras Salvador, Nicaragua and Costarica are subject to censure (26-11-08.)

Mouimein route to Siam via Ka bury interrupted beyond Indian Frontier (10-1-09).

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, JANUARY 9.

THREE games were played this afternoon, and all three provided splendid exhibitions at Polo in the presence of a large gathering in the pavilion. The Tournament is drawing to a close and will probably wind up on Wednesday next.

MINERS vs. M. I. No. 1.

UMPIRES.—Major Grainger and Lieut. Cassim Shah.

1ST CHUKKER.—Two minutes after the start Skipworth for the Miners had a clean run down the field up to the M. I. posts and hit a goal. Then followed some very fast up and down runs till Loring got on to the ball in midfield and ran away with it to the M. I. end, but in striking for goal, he missed and then the chukker ended.

Miners ..... 1 goal.
M. I. No. 1 ..... nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—The Miners were at once up at the M. I. end, and from a pretty lively scrum at the mouth of the goal scored within a minute of the start. The next instant they placed a second goal to their credit. With another minute's rapid play, the Miners were again at their opponents' end and hit a third goal on point of time.

Miners ..... 3 goals.
M. I. No. 1 ..... nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—After a series of gallops from end to end, the Miners got within shooting range of the M. I. goal, but in attempting to score Skipworth missed, and then the M. I. cleared down to the opposite end where the Miners caught them up and returned the ball to midfield. From here Loring had it all his own way down to the M. I. posts and meeting with no opposition there, hit a goal.

Miner's ..... 1 goal.
M. I. No. 1 ..... nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—Re-playing from behind the M. I. line, the Miners at once took up the attack end worried the M. I. for a minute or two at the latter's end, and eventually scored. The next few minutes' play was distinguished by very fast runs, but neither teams could get near enough to goal to score.

Miners ..... 1 goal.
M. I. No. 1 ..... nil.
Score :—Miners, plus 3 = 9 goals.
M. I. No. 1 plus 3 = 3 goals.

26TH CAVALRY NO. 1 vs. R. F. A. NO. 2.

UMPIRES.—Major Rowlandson and Capt. Ramsden.

1ST CHUKKER.—Less than a minute after the start, Summers was on the ball at the Gunners' end, and before the latter could catch him up, Mowatt chipped in and scored. The next instant Hookum Singh had two successive long range shots for goal, but missed on each occasion. The Gunners' posts were continually in danger till on point of time the 26th added another goal to their score.

26th Cavalry No. 1.....2 goals.
R. F. A. No. 2 ..... nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was thrown in the 26th got away with it to the Gunners' posts and scored. The Gunners played up splendidly after this and let the Cavalry have as much as they got in the way of gallops, till eventually Hookum Singh hit up to Moir, who lost no time in hitting a goal. A minute later the chukker ended with the ball up at the Gunners' posts.

26th Cavalry No 1..... 2 goals.
R. F. A. No. 2 ..... nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Soon after the start, Hookum Singh was on to the ball, and with a long drive sent it flying through the posts. Then the Gunners had their innings for the first time. They worked clean up to the Cavalry posts, but were frustrated in their attempt to score by Mowatt, who galloped up and hit the ball to midfield, from where Moir took it along to the Gunners' end and hit a goal. The next instant Moir placed a third goal to the credit of the Cavalry.

26th Cavalry No. 1..... 3 goals.
R. F. A. No. 2..... nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—Some exceedingly fast up and down gallops culminated in Moir getting on to the ball at the Gunners' end and hitting a goal two minutes after the start. The next instant the Cavalry scored again, Summers being responsible for the luck shot, and with a few minutes' uneventful play the chukker ended.

26th Cavalry No. 1..... 3 goals.
R. F. A. No. 2..... nil.
Score :—26th Cavalry No. 1 scratch = 9 goals
R. F. A. No. 2 plus 3 = 3 goals.

127TH BALUCHIS VS. LINCOLNS.

UMPIRES.—Major Hocken and Major Spedding.

1ST CHUKKER.—From the throw in, Barlow made headway for the Baluchis' posts, and within a few minutes after the start, hit a goal. The Lincolns kept on worrying the Baluchis till the latter got down to the opposite end and did ditto with them. They were within an ace of equalizing when the chukker closed.

Lincolns..... 1 goal.
Baluchis..... nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Starting from the Lincolns' end, the Baluchis had a shy at goal but missed. A minute later the Lincolns were hard at work in the opposite direction, where Buller got within shooting range, but was ridden off in the nick of time, and then followed some rapid and exciting runs till Barlow cleared from the centre to the Baluchis' posts, and Buller finding the ball there, let drive for goal but missed.

Linclons ..... nil.
Baluchis ..... nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—A minute from the start, the Baluchis were up at the Lincolns' posts, but in letting drive for goal, hit behind the line, and the next instant the same thing happened at the Baluchis' end, when Barlow got on to the ball and struck for goal. after a considerable amount of galloping all over the field the Baluchis found their way up to the Lincolns' posts and scored.

Baluchis ..... 1 goal.
Lincolns ..... nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—A minute after the start, the Lincolns got within range of the Baluchis' posts and hit a goal, and shortly after, Barlow within a well-directed long range shot, sent the ball flying through the posts. The Baluchis did their level best to equalize after this, but could not arrive near enough to the Lincolns' posts.

Lincolns..... 2 goals.
Baluchis..... nil.
Score :—Lincolns plus 2=5 goals,
Baluchis plus 3=4 goals.

Indian Army Tournament.

WON BY THE GUIDES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

The Guides have won the India Army Infantry Polo Tournament, at Peshawar, beating the 50th Rifles by 6 goals to 1.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE most favourite of our somewhat limited places of meeting, Sahar Hill, was the rendezvous selected for the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning. The gathering was the largest so far this season, about 70 people mustering by the trees at the foot of the hill. The proceedings were rendered very exceptional by the presence of a dense fog, a most unusual condition of affairs in the Salsette country. The meet being about a mile and a half from the Jackal Club, the hack out from the club across the flats was performed not without a certain amount of difficulty, as the denseness of the fog made the stones and holes in the ground by no means easy to see. After waiting a short time at the meet the mist lifted just a little, and we accordingly moved round the base of the hill to the famous covert on the edge of the Bomanwadi Valley. Hounds took no time to tell us that a jackal was in the neighbourhood, and coming with great dash out of the wood ran straight across the finely banked rice-fields of the valley and on to some particularly rough melon ground on the far side. Fortunately many of us were able to take advantage of a handy cart track which took us along this wide stretch of melon ground in a much more satisfactory manner than had we been obliged to pick our way over the deep holes and dried up water courses. The hounds swerved to the right and having crossed the Tulsi Water Pipe we arrived at the wide stony nullah which we have had to negociate on many occasions this season. Leaving this bed of rocks behind us we continue over a nice line of paddy fields and across the Andheri Road to the big hill which lies just to the South of New Marole Church. A check occurred when we reached the far side of the hill, but the hounds after a little hesitation turned back right over the hill, and succeeded in vanquishing the jackal on one of the stony slopes of the hill. The run though short had been a pleasant one, in spite of the jackal having on one of two occasions endeavoured to elude his pursuers by hiding, but when scent is good such tactics are of little or no avail with well-trained hounds performing their work properly.

Time being well in hand the Master decided to draw the wood which is situated on the North side of Sahar village. Those people who wished to change horses went back in advance of hounds, and consequently no time was lost in waiting for any people to effect the change. Although we had passed earlier in the morning not very far from this covert, hounds did not take long to announce the fact that another object of the chase had not left the immediate neighbourhood Getting away over a stretch of strongly banked rice-fields we had to cross and recross the big nullah known by the natives as Bapnala, its winding course necessitating many of us diving down and up it no less than three times. Continuing over the grass lands beyond, things seemed to point to hounds crossing the Backwater near to the Mangoe Tope where we have done so more than once this season, but before reaching the water hounds took a sharp turn to the left piloting us to the Andheri Road. Crossing this road we see ahead of us Jack Symons' big stone wall, so named owing to its being included in the course of the sporting Point to Point Races often given by that famous and hard riding veteran sportsman. Many horses were to be seen jumping this very formidable obstacle in grand style. Pushing on forward we arrive at the Backwater at a spot very much higher up the stream than the commencement of the run seemed to indicate. The jackal was almost caught on the water's edge, but he is an animal which takes a good deal more killing than many people would imagine. Half a dozen or so people lost no time in crossing the water at a well known ford higher up the stream than where the hounds were, and by so doing had practically all the rest of the fun to themselves. Strange it may be to relate, but those people, who crossed the stream in the very rocky place exactly where hounds had, followed the flying pack for a short distance to the Kurla Vehar Road, abutting on to which are some native huts and some particularly thick jungle. How the contretemps actually occurred it is difficult to explain but after the hounds had disappeared into the jungle behind the houses, these people who a moment before had been close to the pack never succeeded in seeing hounds again for the whole of the rest of the long run. Instead of pushing through the jungle into the Powai Valley, as the jackal might have been expected to do, he took a sharp turn to the left and climbing up a very steep hill did not enter the valley until he had gone a long way through the thick bushwood which lies on the near side of the valley. Eventually he arrived in the aloe plantations which are situated close to Powai Lake, and after piloting the pack through these plantations here to the right and scaled the great hill which is between the far end of the Horse Shoe Valley and the aforesaid lake. Running back all along the whole of this range of hills the hounds held wonderfully to scent and when finally reaching the neighbourhood of Kurla they drove their quarry to the right, up to where a regiment is out in camp, and killed him at no great distance of the iron bridge. In thinking over this run anybody who has had a fair amount of experience of hunting in the Vale of Salsette must at once agree that the line taken by this jackal was little short of extraordinary. It is almost always the custom of a jackal to make his point for the distant hills and when there to push on farther and farther away from Santa Cruz, but the second jackal found yesterday morning after reaching the aloe plantations at Powai turned back all the long way to Kurla, running along the lengthy range of hills in exactly the opposite direction to which experience teaches us is the custom of almost all other jackals. Yesterday morning, too, gave us a very illuminating illustration of how even the best and most crafty riders in our close and intricate hunting country will at times by some error of judgment effectually lose hounds. Strange, very strange, but nevertheless true. What with the curious thick fog in the early morning and the subsequent unexpected line taken by the second jackal and the failure of so many people to keep with hounds, yesterday's sport undoubtedly gives both the student and veteran of the chase in Salsette a good deal of food for thought.

Hounds next meet on Tuesday the 12th instant at Irla, and those people coming out by train from Bombay in the early morning should be careful to have their horses sent to Parla Station, not to Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th December on 504·76 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1 70,000	Rs. 2,60,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,14,000
Or per mile of Railway	337	478	8	821
For previous 25 weeks of half year	25,94,145	43,88,609	30,283	78,03,036
Total for 26 weeks ...	27,64,145	46,88,609	34,283	80,07,036
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,63,936	2,33,1617	2,121	3,91,684
Per mile of Ry. &c. ..	32	463	4	764
Total to corresponding date &c. ...	24,34,984	35,51,1 6	1,36,906	37,09,026

Increase for the week.. ..... Rs 18 994
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 4,62,050

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE Yacht Club races on Saturday afternoon, the 9th instant, started in a light breeze which later on increased steadily to a moderate wind.

In the A class it was a toss up whether Sapphire or Melody were first over the line. Eileen IV took third place, having apparently some little trouble with a overstrong stopper on the spinnaker—then came Turquoise.

Before the race the audience on the Schooner had some little amusement watching the Turquoise with her lee runner coquetting with the mainsail, and admiring the blue sky between Eileen's jackyarder and gaff.

It was a run out to the mark buoy dead across a strong ebb tide—off Middle Ground Eileen passed Sapphire, the latter retaliating by taking Eileen's wind—Near Middle Ground Eileen Inffed Sapphire, setting the latter, probably to her advantage, up the harbour a little.

Rounding the mark buoy Eileen was 1 minute 11½ seconds ahead of Sapphire, with Melody 36½ seconds behind the second. Turquoise 4 minutes and 1 second to the rear.

On the reach to N. Karanja, Eileen kept ahead rounding the buoy 1 minute 38 seconds ahead of Sapphire. Melody next 1 minute 54 seconds behind and Turquoise 4 minutes 55 seconds later.

Another reach took the yachts in the same order round the Committee vessel, Eileen first, then Sapphire after an interval of 5 minutes 4½ seconds, Melody 3 minutes 27 seconds and Turquoise 4 minutes 38 seconds behind.

From the Committee vessel the big boats reached away for Tucker Beacon, thence to N. Karanja Bouy and finished at the Schooner still in the same order.

Times are given below. On the handicap Sapphire won with Melody taking second place.

Sapphire was flying a protest flag from the first round. Details have not yet reached our reporter.

In the B class—the starters were all over the line within a minute, but the first was 20 seconds after gun fire.

The course was to N. Karanja—P. and O. mooring Bouy, Committee vessel thence Tucker Beacon, North Karanja and home.

First time round the Committee vessel the Pixie held the lead, with 9 minutes 8 seconds between her and the next arrival, the Mannikin—Then Trixie Erin and Peewit, with a few minutes between each boat.

At the finish Pixie was still leading, followed by Mannkin, Trixie, Erin, Peewit—the different between first and last being something over 21 minutes.

Trixie fortunately fell foul of the bowsprit of the Committee vessel before she was clear.

Results of the race are given below :—

In the C. class then were nine starters—and the whole lot were on the line within three quarters of a minute.

Various were the courses which were followed to counteract the ebb tide on the run to North Karanja Buoy.

The Lapwing took a good lead, which she retained all the way, round P. and O. E. buoy back to North Karanja and home.

The ebb tide was strong the whole way round, and the distances travelled by the small boats must have been very considerably in excess of the nominal total distance of 8·7 miles.

The Lapwing was sailed perfectly all through, and we are very glad that she won the race, as her owner Captain Gillespie, R. E., who has for the last three season been the Honorary Secretary of the Sailing Committee of the Club and, has by his keeness, energy and love of the sport, done much indeed for yacht racing in Bombay—is unfortunately leaving us, the calls of Empire drawing him away to Kirkee. We hope he may be back again in time for the Regatta and sail the Lapwing to victory once more.

We should like to express also our humble admiration for Mrs. Gillespie who, capable as she is of handling the little craft herself, has been her husband's companion in almost every race he has sailed, blow high, blow low, fair weather or foul. We wish there were more of the fair sex in Bombay to take such a sporting interest in that ideal recreation for a hot climate.

We have drifted a little away from the C class race, but we must add a note re "Sitara."—Sailing patent courses of her own, with a jib, somewhat like a cook's apron, she toddled past the Committee vessel some 7 minutes last of the fleet.

There was a ship's boat race also, three cutters entering from the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge."—

Their course was round N. Karanja Buoy, thence round P. and O. B. Buoy and home, and the race resulted in a win for cutter No. 2.

The following races sailed on Saturday :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 2-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
*Sapphire...	9 10	R H H Hopkins, & Maj Muter, R E	5 55 14½	2 16 44
Turquoise ..	13 31	S. W. Stokes & W. Barling ...	6 8 50	2 25 28
Melody.....	14 36	J B K Macbeth	6 1 45	2 17 9
Eileen IV...	Scr	R W Fisher ...	5 47 28	2 17 27

* Came in flying protest flag.

Course No 36 + 1 = 12·05 miles. Wind W. N.-W. Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Sapphire and 2nd Prize won by Melody. Saves entrance fee. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	5 51	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	6 32 10	2 51 19
Trixie....	9 45	Officers, Royal Scots disqualified	6 30 28	2 45 43
Pixie	Scr	R F Watson & J B Aspinwall	6 14 18	2 39 12
Mannikin..	8 46	Officers, R. A.	6 27 18	2 44 32
Peewit ...13	39	Duncan Fraser...	6 35 27	2 46 48

Course No. 17 rev.+1 = 11·7 miles.—Wind W. N.-W Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Pixie and 2nd Prize won by Mannikin. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	2 10	Capt H Gloster	6 14 27	2 32 20
Cornlie ...	5 4	Col H Mead ...	6 19 58	2 34 49
Maud ...	2 10	Officers R E ...	6 15 3	2 32 52
Clutha ...	4 21	J J Welch	6 21 35	2 37 4
Lapwing....	Scr	Capt R. S. J. Gillespie R E...	6 10 35	2 30 35
Valkyrie...	7 58	R Walker.....	6 19 47	2 32 9
Curlow ...	3 37	C A Wordsworth	6 18 51	2 35 14
Sitara ...	5 4	J K Needham ...	6 28 22	2 43 18
Jean	8 42	C N Moberly...	6 23 25	2 31 43

Course No. 18 = 8·7 miles. Wind W.N.W. Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Lapwing, 2nd Prize won by Jean and 3rd Prize won by Valkyrie. Tomtit Saves entrance fee. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
28th Cutter I.	1 3	R. I. M. S. Hardinge ...	6 8 13	2 17 15
28th Cutter II.	Scr	do	5 58 21	2 8 21
28th Cutter III.	Scr	do	6 6 27	2 16 27

Course No. 17 reversed = 6·3 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Cutter II. R. I. M. S. Hardinge. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

THE WORLD'S BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

A Bitter Struggle.

FIGHT STOPPED BY POLICE.

Sydney, December 27.

In fourteen one-sided rounds, in all of which he had prevailed, Jack Johnson, the coloured champion, defeated Tommy Burns, the holder of the world's boxing championship, yesterday morning in the presence of 16,000 persons, the house running into £26,000, at the Stadium, Rushcutter Bay. Except to those who had seen the remarkable capacity of Burns for taking punishment in his fight with Squires the issue was not in doubt from the first clash of blows. Within five seconds of the commencement Johnson slipped Burns a nasty right uppercut on the chin, knocking him down and keeping him on the floor for 6 seconds. A few moments later he sent the champion to the boards again, and from this out Burns was hopelessly outclassed. Every round terminated in favour of the negro, and long before the police entered the ring in the fourteenth round and compelled a cessation of hostilities Burns was plainly a beaten man. Throughout, however, he displayed the courage and capacity for taking punishment which did much to soften the blows which Johnson delivered not only to his adversary, but to spectators, nearly every one of whom was obviously in sympathy with the white man. Johnson throughout fought a fair and manly battle, albeit it was contested by both men in accordance with the American practice of hitting freely in clinches, but unfortunately his fine boxing was disfigured by a display of bombast that is happily seldom seen in any sporting arena. Johnson was greatly the superior of Burns ; in fact, it seemed possible that he could have beaten him in half the time had he so chosen. Instead of doing so he protracted the combat apparently that he might enjoy the discomfiture of his opponent and protract as far as possible the pain he inflicted on him. He kept up a running fire of remarks either directly insulting to Burns or intended to express indirect contempt. Throughout the contest it was manifest that Johnson was fighting something besides the short game Belgian-Canadian, who took the blows showered on him, and came for more until his face resembled something that was scarcely human. It was an ethnological study as well as a boxing contest, and the white man's burden was too great for Burns to carry. From the beginning to the end Burns did not get what is known as a look-in. As he prevailed over Squires by a system of infighting new to Astralia so did Johnson beat him by the same tactics, and as far as out-fighting was concerned Burns could not reach the negro. The hits he aimed fell short, and the only effect was to cause a broad grin from a mouthful of gold teeth and either an invitation to show what he could do or a nod to an imaginary acquaintance in the crowd.

"Come on, Tommy," smiled Johnson, thought you were a great in-fighter. "Tommy let's see what you can do." "Huh! who's going to get off the side walk of Broadway now, eh, Tommy?" "Aint I clever, eh?" The last to the crowd, and though, everybody present was agreed as to his cleverness it was plain that not an admirer present thought Johnson half as clever as he thought himself. For twelve rounds the fight continued, with Johnson in the ascendant and still ascending. His immense reach enabled him to reach Burns's invulnerable points, where the smaller man would have been powerless. For instance, when in holds he was able to deal severe blows on Burns's head with his right hand shot from beneath Burns's left elbow, or he would swing a heavy slap with his right hand over Burns's back. Burns got in a few short hits on the negro's body, but they lacked force, and in the words of nearly everybody present the whole contest was just what might have been expected had the contestants been a man and a schoolboy. Johnson simply toyed with Burns, and the latter was beaten at every point of the game. Up to the twelfth round Burns, despite his terrible punishment, was remarkably fresh, and his foot work was delightful, although it was marred by a strain to the ankle in the fifth round, but towards the end of the round Johnson roughed him into a corner and delivered three swinging blows in succession. The fight really ended in the thirteenth round. Johnson opened by scoring with solid face and body blows, followed by half a dozen of his favourite slaps over the lower part of the back. Then Burns clinched for safety, and as they broke he swung a strong left on Burns's ear which sent him staggering, and, seeing his advantage, Johnson dashed in and before Burns could shape again delivered the left on the abdomen, and one of his clever right crosses on the jaw. Burns shook to the feet like a reed in the wind. His knees trembled and the negro swung another solid left on his neck. There was a clinch and a breakaway, and as Burns seemed likely to fall from sheer weakness the gong sounded and saved him. In the interval the police officer and Dr. Maitland were seen in consultation, and the moment the fourteenth round opened the former moved up to the ringside. Johnson lost no time, and as he hit Burns a light blow on the head they clinched. When the referee,

CHARLES DANA GIBSON'S WORK.

EVERYONE knows the charm of the "Gibson Girl'—those wonderful portrayals of human beauty in pen-and-ink the work of Charles Dana Gibson. For some time Mr. Gibson has ceased to draw in black-and-white, and has been at work in oils, and these new paintings are to appear in "Collier's Weekly,' one of the brightest of American papers.

Here is an interesting confession by Mr. Gibson about his work:—

"A few years ago I decided that I was unwilling to go through my life expressing only of my interest I knew that a new and difficult art could not be mastered while I was immersed in the same life and the same work that I had so long known; therefore, I broke away from my black-and-white for the time being, and from my environment, and went abroad to stay until I had learned the rudiments, at least, of the new medium.

"I worked as intensely as it was in me to work at the problems of oil while studying the great masters of portait-painting in Spain, Italy, Holland, France, Germany, and England. I feel now that I have mastered the alphabet, and that I can go on expressing myself more fully and more satisfactorily every year. Each of these arts is made more satisfying by the fact that it is supplemented, and that therefore I can feel that I am not leaving unexpressed a large part of the things in the world which interest me most.

"In plan to work in two directions, equally interesting to me, or, perhaps, I might say in three directions, as my colour-work will have two branches. Some of it will be done for reproduction, and will appear in 'Collier's Weekly.' Then I shall go right ahead with my painting of portraits, and shall give, perhaps, half of my time for the whole future to that work. It has taken a very strong and permanent hold of me, and I feel that I have mastered at least the grammar of it. At the same time, my interest in black-and-white has never flagged, and I never expect it to.

"When I take it up again in 'Collier's,' in a few weeks, it will doubtless be somewhat affected by my trip abroad and by this trip that I am now making through the West and North-West, but I shall always wish to express in that medium a certain side of life that interests me intensely—what might be called, perhaps, the observation of human nature in detail, the minor incidents, the satire, the special traits of character. Now, a man can no more express these things in oil than he could express in black-and-white the intricate shadings and values by which woman's hair shades into her forehead, or the gradations of value from the check to the neck, or the quality of the complexion."

CONSTANTINOPLE THE FREE

Mr. Charles Roden Buxton has a very interesting and informing article on "Free Turkey" in the "Daily Chronicle" (Dec. 8), in which he sketches the new spirit which animates the people of Constantinople under their regime of freedom.

"To those who knew Constantinople before the revolution, the first impression on arrival now is one of an astonishing change," he says. "It is seen at the first glance. Newspapers, cartoons, broadsheets every description, are hawked about the streets—a thing inconceivable last year. The censorship is abolished. New book shops abound. The streets are full of processions—processions of voters on the way to the polling-station, processions, in honour of newly-elected deputies, 'manifestations' in honour of England or of France, all picturesque with their tall waving banners of red or green, bearing white crescents, and to the sound of the National Anthem, all orderly in the extreme, even solemn, except for occasional outburts of concerted clapping—and all a totally new experience to those who take part in them.

"Four months ago a gathering of two or three was sedition and conspiracy. The very idea of meeting for any political purpose, even in the most secret place, was unknown. Now these sights and sounds greet your way from the railway station. And more, there is happiness instead of gloom in thousands of faces, confidence instead of suspicion, the simple delight in freedom of speech and action which we have lost in the orderly West, because we have forgotten what it is to be without these things.

"But, beneath the surface, what is it that has produced this change? Talk to the men who have helped to bring about the revolution. They may be members of the Committee of Union and Progress—who are showing much hospitality to us, the members the Balkan Committee—or they may be ordinary citizens, or soldiers who have helped in secret to spread the sacred flame, who have longed in secret to breathe the free air, who have suffered, probably, from intolerable restraints, from imprisonment or exile, from the loss of friends and relations. The 'Committee,' indeed, in a sense, is nineteen-twentieths of the Turkish people. No one knows exactly where the line is drawn between membership and non-membership.

"Nor is there any formal organisation, any nominal leaders. Talk to any of these men, and you will begin to get glimpses, vivid glimpses, into recent history. The extent of the horrors suffered by countless thousands of Moslems, as well as of Christians under the old regime, will begin to dawn upon you gradually, incredible at first, driven at last into your mind by fact after fact, one definite minute personal illustration to lowing another.

"The extraordinary growth of the revolutionary movement within the last three years will open up before you, each conspirator known only to four others, so that no one individual could betray more than four of his comrades; the deliberate spreading of discontent among the soldiery; the smuggling of letters by the help of trusted women: the innumerable devices of a subterranean propagandism—the strange spontaneous co-operation of a multitude of unconnected human beings, guided by one instinct, one spirit, and urged on by one system of universal oppression crushing high and low with impartial cruelty and cunning, which made sedition, with all its dangers, preferable to passive acceptance."

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BY THE WAY.

CHRISTMAS ON THE SEA.

WHEN storms descend on the Atlantic, as they generally do at this time of year, something is heard of the "terrifying experiences" of the great liners, nothing of the far more terrific times the "tramps" undergo. A liner with a flush deck, off which a great wave slips like water off a duck's back, is in clover compared with the old-fashioned ocean tramp with its well-deck, in which the invading waters swirl for a quarter of an hour before they disappear through the scuppers. Woe betide the ship shifting, but such mountainous seas as have been instilling the fear of death into the crews of the big liners will often smash a tramp's rudder or half extinguish the fires. Then for days together the vessel is at the mercy of wind and wave until the rudder is patched up. For days together the crew work in water up to their waists. To add to the peril the pumps may become choked, and if at the end of two or three weeks the battered ship makes Plymouth Sound, it is more than the crew ever expected to do. At this period of the year when landlubbers are everywhere enjoying themselves, it is well to give something more than a passing thought to those whose Christmas often consists in an extra tough wrestle with the whirlwind and the storm.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

No doubt Mr. O'Farrell will become a martyr, and he may even deem the martyr's crown cheaply purchased at the cost of six months' imprisonment. As a fact, of course, his incarceration—which we shall not pretend to regret—is precisely similar to that of other persons of an opposite sex. First you disturb the peace or urge its disturbance. Then the law demands from you bonds to be of good behaviour. Then you decline to give any such absurd undertaking. Then you go to prison—voluntarily and wilfully. And then you are called a martyr. That is the direct and easy road, which seems to argue a strange lack of any sense of humour in our times. Mr. O'Farrell's case may also be useful in drawing attentjon again to the state of Ireland—about which his Majesty's Government are strangely if discreetly, silent. There intimidation, disorder, and hopelessness run their course unchecked. And Mr. Birrell, when he is not busy in squeezing more money from the British taxpayer; smiles amiably on the chaos which he has created. A very pretty tragi-comedy of mismanagement and irresolution.

DROPPING OF THE HOPS BILL.

The Government have got into such a rut, have acquired such a habit of dropping Bills, that too incisive a critic sm must not be passed upon them on account of their latest exploit. Only the force of habit can explain the dropping of the Hops Bill. The arguments put forward in defence of the proceeding seem threadbare in the extreme. "It was not treated as non-contentious," exclaim the Government. As a matter of fact, any opposition to it came from the Government's own supporters. The hop-growers and the brewers refrained from criticising the measure. The Opposition's amendments were withdrawn directly the aforesaid signs of discontent came from the handful of wreckers. Flimsy in the extreme were the reasons given for withdrawing a Bill that might have conferred a real benefit upon a distressed industry. It is the fashion, of course, on Liberal benches in the House to laugh at the complaints put forward by the growers of Kent, Hereford, Hampshire, and Worcester. These four counties are cavalierly snubbed and treated as romancers. It is urged, as a final blow to their pretensions, that the suppression of dry, the demand for clearer beer, and the reduction of the quantity of beer consumed are responsible for the grubbing of hop-gardens. This, of course, is mere fantasy. Those causes have had some effect, but they do not suffice to account for the fact that 20,000 acres have been grubbed in the last twenty years, and that dumping of Californian hops steadily increases. Even now five millions of capital are invested in the industry, and 16,000 labourers are continuously employed, but will not be employed much longer unless Governments show a little more patriotism in helping their fellow-countrymen.

DRAWBACKS OF CONVENIENCE.

The Bishop of Salisbury has been regretting the passing of the threepenny-bit. He does not see many threepenny-bits in the collection-plate nowadays, and sometimes wishes the coin was still with us. From which we conclude that when many men have to choose between a sixpence and a penny they dicover a fondness for silver, and let the copper go with neither regret nor shame. There are, however, some threepenny-bits still with us, and astonishing how great is the public antipathy to them. A bus-conductor will tell you that he has great difficulty in getting rid of a threepenny-bit. He becomes almost affectionate with the passenger who raises no objection to being handed on in change. Now, the threepenny-bit is rather a pretty little coin. The only reason to grumble about it is the ease with which it slips through fingers and conceals itself in the pocket between two coppers. The least carelessness, and where is your threepenny-bit; Men are so careless that they need protection against themselves. We believe that those overcoat pockets which used to allow of a hand being pushed through to the inner coat pocket—most convenient arrangements they were if properly used—have gone out of fashion. Why? Because clumsy wearers used to make mad plunges to the inner pocket and drop cigarette-cases and what not to the ground between their overcoat and their jacket. The threepenny-bit also was convenient, yet it has to go, with other convenient things, because people simply cannot and will not use them properly.

BURRS AND TWANGS.

Mr. Thomas Hardy is not generally what one would describe as a hopeful kind of writer. We welcome the more heartily his cheerful words regarding the preservation of dialect. As President of the Society of Dorsetmen in London, he points to a momentous change in the Metropolis. Fifty years ago the object of every sojourner in London from the West—as from the East, South, and North—was to obliterate his local colour, and merge himself in the type Londoner as quickly as possible. "But now town society has become a huge menagerie, and at what are called the best houses visitors hear with no surprise twangs and burrs and idioms from every point of the compass." We are rejoiced to have Mr. Hardy's authority for believing that this is so. A burr and a twang and an idiom are beyond estimation preferable to a colourless speech or a speech—which is what the colourless London speech often amounts to—coloured by faint and horrible traits of Cockney. The provincial ought to pride himself on keeping his provincialisms, and we hope Mr. Hardy is right when he declares he is beginning to cherish this pride. The other day Mr. Lloyd George was descanting on the value of an accent. If we should lose our twangs and accents, we shall not be able to complain that we had no warning against the throwing away of a precious possession.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT OF A WELL KNOWN PUMP.

For fully a century after its introduction to Europe the uses to which Indiarubber was put were clearly defined and strictly limited. Then suddenly without warning the process of vulcanising was invented and the useful sphere of rubber was increased twenty-fold in a few years. And now a parallel and equally interesting instance has occurred in mechanical engineering. The case in point is the Pulsometer pump which since its invention some forty years ago has had its own particular field and stuck to it. That field, it is true, was so wide that there has been no particular incentive to go beyond it. In the past the Pulsometer pump has stood by itself without a rival as essentially an apparatus which would fill all low-lift requirements and especially for emergency work for dealing with fluids which are too thick to be pumped by any other means. A steam-worked pump without any moving mechanism that can operate in the most awkward and restricted situations without any fixing and at a minute's notice, and which gives no trouble when set to work, defines accurately the Pulsometer pump as known throughout the world to-day. And now suddenly and without warning it has developed into a competitor of the high-lift pump, and strange to say without any drastic modifications in its design. By increasing the steam pressure and imparting certain modifications in the details of the design, the Pulsometer Engineering Co., of Reading, enabled this pump to force water to heights hitherto considered unattainable in this class of pump. Thus heads of from 125ft. to 200ft. are now worked against successfully. The Pulsometer can be used, of course, on lifts of multiples of this height by "stage-working"—that is, placing two or more pumps in series one above the other. By this means there are practically no limits to the lift. There are two ways in which stage-working can be carried out, the older method being to arrange the pumps so that the lower one delivers into a tank from which the upper one draws. The more modern and economical arrangement is to couple the discharge of the lower pump direct to the suction of its upper neighbour. Both arrangements have been employed with the greatest success, and a large job was carried out recently on the former system in which three stages with two large Pulsometers in parallel in each stage were employed.

ELECTRIC FLATIRONS.

Ten thousand electric flatirons are to be loaned to reliable customers of the Chicago Edison Company for a period of six months. The object of this is to popularize the use of electricity in the household, and lead to the introduction of other electric utensils While these irons are loaned out for six months only, it is intimated that if the plan proves a success they may be permitted to remain in the hands of the consumers for an indefinite length of time. An interesting example of the displacing of steam by electricity is to be found in the up-to-date laundry. The electric motor is used to provide an individual drive for the various machines. The principal advantage of electricity over steam in this particular application lies in the fact that many of the machines are idle for a large part of the time, and the driving motor of such machines need only be consuming power when its services are required. In addition to this, greater variations of speech are possible with the electric motor, and the machine may be driven at exactly the speed desired. No overhead shafting or belts are used, thus doing away with the dust and dirt that accumulates in the steam laundry.

A CHANGE IN SOAP MAKING.

Dr. Otto Rosaner recommends the employment, in soap making, of fatty acids distilled in copper vessels and asserts that every large soap factory would find it profitable to install a distilling apparatus. The fatty acids subjected to distillation should be free from water and should not contain more than 5 per cent of neutral fat or more than 1/5 per cent of ash. These requirements may be satisfied by washing the crude fat with dilute sulphuric acid, in order to separate the fatty acids, and treating the latter, after their separation, with concentrated sulphuric acid. In most cases the distillation may be conducted at temperatures between 450 and 480 deg. F. Distillation in two stages is recommended in preference to continuous distillation, as it both increases the quantity and improves the quality of the product.

A MAGNETIC PHONOGRAPH.

Some time ago a magnetic phonograph was invented, which the inventor hoped to use in connection with the telephone to receive and record messages in the absence of the owner of the phone. The objection to this system was that a person calling up a number and receiving no response was not inclined to deliver his message to something so intangible as an unresponsive and apparently inanimate machine at the other end of the wire. The daily press reports a new improvement along this line, in which a phonograph is provided to answer calls of telephones when the person called is out. The person before leaving will deliver a message to the phonograph stating when he will return, where he is going, or where he may be called, and this is the phonograph will automatically repeat twice to each call. This it will do, no matter how many calls there may be.

NEW EXPLOSIVE PATENTED.

A Swiss patent has been granted to a Berlin firm for an explosive mixture composed of sulphur, sodium nitrate, small quantities of porassium nitrate and a chromate, and a carbonataceous material of fatty or resinous character which melts between 85 and 400 deg. F. becomes plastic and adhesive when heated, and is impervious to water. These ingredients are thoroughly mixed, without the addition of water, and are subjected to high pressure and temperature. The explosive is fired with a fuse, like gunpowder, to which it is claimed to be superior in the following respects: The products of combustion are less voluminous, less irritating to the lungs, and set tle more rapidly, the explosive never becomes moist, cannot be ignited under 660 deg. F., burns more quietly, is less sensitive to blows and shocks, and possesses greater explosive power. The same firm has patented a safety explosive composed of ammonium nitrate mixed with one-fifth its weight of dinitro or trinitro compounds of the aromatic series, dissolved in a suitable medium. Potassium nitrate may be substituted for ammonium nitrate and metallic powders may be added to increase the explosive action.

IONIC MEDICATION.

Since Prof. Leduc of Nantes, read his paper at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, in 1907, on ionic medication, a great deal of work has been done on this subject in England. Prof. Leduc proved the efficacy of this method of local application of drugs by a striking experiment. He soaked a pad of lint in strychnine solution and strapped it to the ear of a rabbit. He then passed a current through the wet pad and the rabbit's ear, with the consequence that a rapidly fatal result occurred from strychnine poisoning. Ionic medication, or cataphoresis, has now been applied to the treatment of various conditions—skin affections, warts, ringworm, sciatica, and rheumatism. The treatment of rodent ulcer by zinc ions has been very successful. Among the cases already reported may be mentioned a case of rodent ulcer in the University College Hospital, which was treated by zinc ionization in the following manner: The ulcer, which was about the size of an threepenny piece and situated on the chin of an elderly man, was thoroughly treated with a solution of sulphate of zinc, then covered with lint soaked in a similar solution, and a positive zinc electrode applied to the lint. A moderate current was then passed through lint and ulcer for some ten minutes as a result of which the malignant ulcer rapidly healed. Copper ionization has been tried with success in the the treatment of ringworm. Salicylate of sodium and iodine have been used in this way for sciatica.—"New York Medical Journal."

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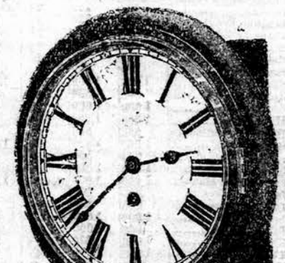

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That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To TEST DEPT., EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "HARLENE" necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.

Name.....

Address.....

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 8, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 9, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 1/2		1/8
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 11/16	3/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83		1/16
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/2		1/8
do. in New York ...	51 1/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10¼		·01
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·43	3/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate,	3 1/2	since	28th May/08
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2 3/8	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/2	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	1/8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3	1/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/4	1/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/2	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13/16d.
Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 80,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Dull.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 3/8.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	40,000
Gold to Bombay	£	40,000
Gold to Calcutta	£	30,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quieter.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300 "
Imports	73,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·07+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 1/2 unchd.

uture Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·88	4·85	4·86	4·85	4·84
+04	+03	+04	+03	+03
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
4·84	4·84	4·75	4·69	
+03	+04	+03	+03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	63,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	51,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	5,000 "
Do to Continent	6,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·40 + 15.	
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·11+10	Advanced on favourable cables and on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand.
Do. do. May 9·11+11	

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—8 15/16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. } Holiday in New Orleans
Do. do. May } future market.
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S.Ports	625,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	299,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent	280,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,050,000 " a
Do. do. at Interior Ports	397,000 "
Do. do. in London	10,500 "

(a) From 25-12-08 to 8-1-09.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-8 unchgd
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£75
Yellow Metal	6 3/16d.

Bar Iron :—

Belgian No. 2 Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 4 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 15 0

FREIGHTS.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal... 8s. 6d. done.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] 9TH JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box sovs and half Sovs	54,675	London	Hong Kong Bank.
459 Bar Silver ...	8,02,867	do	Mercantile Bank
450 do do.....	8,01,230	do	Internation al Bank.
43 do do... ..	80,748	New York	International Bank
451 do do.....	8,06,001	London	National Bank
251 do do.....	4,76,790	do	Yokohama Bank
637 do do.....	11,31,360	do	National Bank.
1 Box Sovs Gold and gold Coins	9,623	Aden	C. Khushal.
90 Bars Silver ...	1,58,940	London	Mercantile Bank.
44 do do.....	80,612	do	International Bank
266 do do.....	4,87,108	do	Comptoir National
1 Bundle Rs....	400	Porebunder	MacMackenzie & Co.
1 do do.....	70	Dwarka	MacMackenzie & Co.
1 do do.....	1,500	C Mandvi	MacMackenzie & Co.
1 do do.....	1,000	Abbas	MacMackenzie & Co.
1 do do.....	350	Jask	MacMackenzie & Co.
1 do do.....	500	Pasni	MacMackenzie & Co.
1 do do.....	900	Muscat	MacMackenzie & Co.
3 Boxes Rs.....	7,000	Debai	Sundry Importers.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent, from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent, " 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. " 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent. " 11th Dec.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
Being mail day there has not been much doing, the market being quiet at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand Bank bills. Credits all round are quoted at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight and owing to the advance in discount rates Banks refuse to buy at under our quotation. Far Eastern rates are quieter.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	139 1-1
Yokohama—30 days' sight...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171 1-2

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 94 1-2 ready and 94 5-8 for the settlement and closes unchanged but probably with sellers. There is not much life in the Bazaar and few buyers either for cash or the account. Calcutta market is also quiet at 94 1-2 ready and 94 5-8 for delivery in a month.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94-8
1st Settlement	" 94-10

Bullion :—

On Friday the London Bar silver market closed 1-8 down at 23 11-16 for ready and 23 1-2 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 down at 51 1-4. Locally the market opened quiet at 59 7-8 ex-duty but there are buyers at the close at 60 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened firm at Rs. 223 for good Broach and Rs. 178 for fully good Bengals. Other descriptions were Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. Speculative buying continues in the bazaar, but exporters are not following the advance. The market closes steady at our quotations.
In ready cotton a moderate business was reported at Colaba, and prices were higher. Rates are checking business somewhat and the turn over was about 3,500 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233	Mar.08
Good M. G. Broach	227-8	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	214	Jan. 09
Fine M. G. Damanganam-Pulgaon ...	204-5	"
Fine M. G. Khanganam-Akola ...	197-8	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197-8	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	183	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	179 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh	183	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	184	"
Fine, M. G. Bengals	177 1-2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	26,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·93	4·91	4·91	4·90
+05	+05	+05	+05
May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·89	4·89	4·89	4·80	4·74
+05	+05	+04	+05	+05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market continues steady as under :—

Ready	Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
April-May	" 8 0 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote :—

Brown Delhi, April-May ...	Rs. 7 13 6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat "	" 8 4 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
There is a fair demand and rates are unchanged.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	46	8 0
Mimbers	"	47	4 0
White Khandesh	"	48	0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9	10 0 B.T.
April-May	Rs.	9	9 0 R.T.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 30 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0

Mowraseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 6 13 0 B.T.
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	41	0 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 5 8 0 R.T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,492 1-2
India	73 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	58 1-2

Mills :—

David	445
Kohinoor	615
Manockji Petit	3,240
Sun Mills	235
Leopold	59

Presses :—

New Mofussil	640

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ...	129
" " Pref.	154 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	350

Railways :—

Amritsar-Patti	122
Tapti-Valley	137 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	9,239 bales.
Wheat	1,204 cwts.
Linseed	142 "
Rapeseed	555 "
Gingellyseed	8,974 "
Poppyseed	125 "
Groundnuts	985 "
Castorseed	2,016 "
Rice	242 32 "
Myrabollams	5,445 "
Cottonseed	10,906 "
Mowraseed	277 "
Gram	272 "
Jowar	nil
Maize	nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 1-2	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2		3/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 9/16	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	51 1/2	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·10 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·48 1/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills	2 1/2		
3 months' sight ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/8	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1 5/8	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d.
*Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet but Steady.
Bar Gold 77/10 3/8 unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Steady with fair demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
*Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	300 "
Imports	26,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·13+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 6/16 +1/16

*Sales increased yesterday by 7,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·93	4·92	4·91	4·10	4·89
+05	+06	+05	+05	+05
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
4·89	4·88	4·89	4·74	
+05	+04	+05	+05	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	19,000 bales
Do. do. last year	47,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	55,000 "
Do. to Continent	8,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·40 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of March 9·10—01	Advanced early on bullish week end figures and declined later owing to bearish Government Ginners' report.
Do. do. May 9·09+02	

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 + 1/16
Futures—Month of March 9·14+07
Do. do. May 9·21+06
Closing Tone of Futures—

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	5,120,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian	169,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...	9,080,000 "

GINNERS' REPORT.

Washington, Jan. 9.

The United States' Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned from the present season's crop up to 1st instant as 12,470,000 commercial bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	72,000 Bales
" Sold on Speculation	1,000 "
" Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	101,500 "
" Actual Exports	10,000 "
" Week's Imports	169,000 "
" Stock	1,024,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales	600 "
" Sold on Speculation	..... "
" Sold for Exportation	..... "
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	400 "
" Actual Exports	100 "
" Week's Imports	..... "
" Stock	8,000 "
Afloat American	450,000 "
" Indian	7,000 "

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C. I. F. 37 May-June—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1-8 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 1½d. Value.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,125
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	112
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers* 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 c/o Pref. 1st Jan. July	*Buyers* 104-8
Do. do. 31st Dec. Do.	1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers* 520
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	*Seller* 150
Do, do ,, B. Shares (50 paid) ...	60
Coral	170
Jamalamudgu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	2,800
Do. Do. ...	700
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	560
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	475

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments	12½
Burmah Oil Coy.	83s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 c/o Loan (1911)	*Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 c/o Loan (1916)	*Seller* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1912)...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Hyderabad (Deccan)	*Par.*
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. " ...	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	10s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)	110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.	90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	*Seller* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...*nom.* 5
Madras Electric Kramway 5 c/o Debs	*Sellers* 105
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Mysore Chromium	*nom*
New Mysore Manganese	28s. 3d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	97½
Rotacamund Municipal 5 per cent Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11½
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	*Buyer* xd. 83
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	106
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
South India Industrial 6 per cent. Cum. Ref.	40
South Indian Railway Debentures	£120
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	*xd.* 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	4 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	93
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)	*nom.*
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)	*nom.*
Vizianagram Mining	26.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...	14s. 3d.
Balaghat, fully paid	4s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid ...	15s. 6s.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid	6s.
Deccan Goldfield Development (10s. paid) ...	1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	2s.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)	2d.
Glenrock	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (12s. paid)	3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (19s. 4d. paid)	9d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	20s
Hyderabad (Deccan)	3½. 6d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	*Sellers.* 2d.
Kemphinkote (New), fully paid	3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	21s. 3d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	4½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	3d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	25s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	14s.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	21s. 3d.
Sangli, 16s. paid	8d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	Rs. 4½
Topuldodi (Nizam) 16s. paid ...	*Nom.*

From the 26th December to the 1st instant 1 European, 5 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 268 Hindus, and 39 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 325. The death-rate was 33·1 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 42·6. The deaths are thus classified :—Fevers 83, bowel complaints 42, and other causes 200.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India...	100	50	5 "	73½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,545
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,240
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 "	5
Scecie Bank ...	O. 50	50	1½ "	181
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	50	6 "	59
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 "	280
	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma Quarter share...	625	625	82½	xd 2,325
Bombay Burma New Issue ...			300	440
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	15½
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	O. £10	£10	Nill.	129
Bombay Flour Mill...	100	100	Nill.	38
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	40	922½
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	500	p. c. 5	500
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	352½
Delhi Flour...	100	100	yr. 50	xd 390
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	200	200	16	137
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	500	50	yr. p.c. 17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining...	25	25	Nil	8 annas
Kemp and Co ...	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 212
Marcks and Co...	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co ...	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co....	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Shivrajpur ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Syndicate...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	8	80
	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Limited...	Q. 75	£ 15	...	div. 7
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2 dis	73
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treasher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Ameur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	342
Central India...	500	500	85	1,680
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	700	700	50	1,125
Colaba Land & Mill.	800	800	60	900
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	25	250
Continaght.	1,000	1,000	40	780
Cooria	100	100	5	111½
Crescent	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Crown	1,000	1,000	80	1,050
Currimbhoy	250	250	25	1,425 Feb
David	250	250	10	180
Ezrahim Patany...	500	500	20	800
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	25	350
Empress	250	250	10	295
Fazulbhai	250	250		287½
Finlay Mills	1,000	1,000	75	1,060
Framji Petit	500	500	20	275
Gold Mohur	1,000	1,000	25	200
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	20	545
Hindustan	500	500	25	437½
Howard & Bullough's	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Hydersbad	500	500	15	140
Imperial Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	25	640
Indian Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
Indo-China Manufg.	500	500	25	345
James Greaves ...	250	250	10	185
Jamshed Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	20	400
Jubilee Mills	2,000	670	75	990
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Khatao Mackunji ...	500	500	25	840½
Kohinoor...	250	250	3	60
Leopold	1,000	1,000	40	400
Laxmidas	1,000	1,000	32	1,520
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	135	2,150
Madras United	1,000	1,000	150	3,350 F.
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Morarji Gocouldas ...	1,000	1,000		53
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	20
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	215
New Great Eastern...	20	200	Nil.	735
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	107½
Phœnix	100	100	5	645
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	900
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	500
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	1,055
Ripon	1,000	1,000	div. 50	600
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,525
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta... ...	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,400
Sun	250	750	25	150
Swadeshi	500	500	65	xd 1,370
Textile...	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills ...				150
The Pasulbhai Mills				385
Union (V. Goraljl)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000	2	590

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	107½
Breal's Cawnpore ..	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort...	475	475	.....	275
Godaverry Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatji	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khandeish	250	250	18	150
Khangaon	400	400	25	325
Mahaan	200	200	...	170
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,155
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	480
Surat City	1,000	800	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

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BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, 4TH JAN.—The 8th instant has been fixed as the date for the departure of T. H. the Maharanee, C. I., and the young Maharanee, to Madras where they intend spending two months.

The annual meeting of the Bangalore Tract and Book Society will be held at the Society's Rooms on Wednesday next at 8-30 a. m., when the Report and the accounts of the past year will be presented.

General Pilcher has had a very successful ten days' shoot during Christmas week in the Mysore jungles near Khakenkote, and returned to Bangalore this morning. I understand that while in Mysore he inspected "D" Company of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

Mr. W. Wailling is organising a variety entertainment which is to take place at the Bowring Institute about the end of the current month. The proceeds will be devoted to providing a new drop curtain for the Bowring Institute stage, a property that the Institute has been badly in need of for years.

The Committee of the St. Andrew's Schools have, from a very large number of applications for the post, selected Miss Marie Fredoux as Headmistress of the Girls' School in succession to the late Mrs. C. J. Hoalston. Miss Fredoux is reported to have had much experience as a teacher in South Africa, Salonica, Colombo and India.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Resident and Mr. T. B. Copeland, First Assistant Resident, returned to Bangalore yesterday after their shooting trip at Tarikere. They had good week's sport and bagged several panthers, deer, etc.

The Dewan of Mysore is expected to return from Kolar this evening.

The Churches in the Station are observing the current week as a universal week of prayer. Services will be held as follows :—Tuesday—St. John's Hill Wesleyan Church by the Rev. A. R. Slater ; Wednesday—East Parade, Wesleyan Church by the Rev. H. Martin ; Thursday—Ebenezeer Chapel, by the Rev. G. W. Gilling ; Friday—St. Mark's Church by the Rev. F. W. Heycok; Saturday —M. E.Church, Richmond Town, by the Rev. Karl Anderson. The services commence at 6-30 p.m. each day.

The second inoculation campaign is being vigorously pursued in the Station and about 8,000 people have been inoculated up to date. The number does not represent re-inoculates but are all fresh subject. Over 30,000 were inoculated last year and it is expected that by the end of the campaign at least 60 per cent of the population of the Station will have been protected by plague serum. The proof of the efficacy of these measures is afforded by the plague figures. The disease has been practically stamped out and this excellent result is due to the great exertions of the plague officials Drs. Coxe, Deeks, and Kenyon.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the request of the Revenue Commissioner to utilise Rs. 20,000, which was sanctioned for opening poor houses, for affording relief to such of the old and infirm paupers as cannot be made to go to poor houses. The Government have also sanctioned the throwing open to free grazing all State Forests in the Kadur District until the present season of distress passes.

TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 2nd Jan.—Mr. L. Davidson, Acting British Resident, and Mrs. Davidson, who were touring in the Hills and visiting the rubber estates during last month, are expected to arrive here on Tuesday, the 5th instant. During the past twelve months Mr. Davidson has been able to visit almost all the Taluqs in the plains and also the estates of many of the planters in the Hills.

During Christmas week the poor were not forgotten. For the past three months a number of ladies of the Station, headed by Mrs. Vieyra, wife of Mr. A. J. Vieyra, Chief Secretary to the Travancore Government and her sister, Mrs. D'Lemos, have been working at the Sewing Guild and their united labours resulted in a large stock of clothing, which was sold and the proceeds devoted to ministering to the comforts of the poor and needy. The poor of St. Joseph's Church were fed and clothed and in addition the children were presented with toys. This was followed by a treat to the inmates of the Leper and Lunatic Asylums ; the Orphans in the Convent Orphanage were given a treat, and pictures, etc., were supplied to the General Hospital.

The revision of the Inspectorial staff, which I have already mentioned, is an accomplished fact. The number of Range Inspectors has been reduced from three to two, the third being replaced by an Inspectress in the person of Miss Carriapet, M.A., L. T., of the Madras Educational Service. She takes charge of her duties from to-morrow. All the girls' schools in the States, except the College, will be under the control of the Inspectress, while the two Range Inspectors will have the control of the schools for boys. The Subordinate Inspectorial staff is to consist of two classes of Assistant Inspectors. The first class will consist of four Inspectors on Rs. 100-125, while the second class will be composed of eight Assistant Inspectors on Rs. 80-100, the grade of Sub-Assistant Inspectors being abolished.

With regard to the introduction of Manual Training in the Secondary Schools of the State, I understand that a European has been selected, and his formal appointment will be made on the Sircar obtaining the permission of the Governmeat of India to engage the European Professor. On the new Professor will also depend the instrodaction of a number of reforms recommended by the Education Committee.

The Dewan, Mr. P. Rajagopalachari, who went to Madras to spend the Christmas holidays, is expected to arrive at Alwaye on the 4th instant and go through the Northern taluks on circuit. On the 9th instant he comes to Quilon and inspects Munro Island, to bring about the early settlement of the misunderstanding which has been pending consideration by His Highness's Government for several years. The tract of land known as Munro Island was made over to the C.M. S. authorities as a free gift more than 100 years ago. In the course of the present settlement it was alleged that encroachments had been made by the present representatives of the C. M. S. The dispute was with regard to the extent of the alleged encroachments. Some months ago, when the papers were looked into by the Dewan, he resolved to inspect the place and settle the question. Consequently he visited the place in company with the Settlement Dewan Peishkar, the local officers and the Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., who represented the C. M. Society. After a personal inspection and discussion of the old and disputed boundaries, the Dewan effected a compromise, marked the boundaries in the plan and issued instructions to prepare a map on certain line. The boundaries thus tentatively fixed will once more be inspected on the 9th instant by the Dewan and a definite arrangement will be arrived at. The Settlement Dewan Peishkar, Mr. S. Padmanabha Iyer, M.A., and the Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., on behalf of the C.M.S. will be present at the inspection besides the local officers. The Dewan comes to headquarters on the 10th instant.

Some time ago I mentioned in my notes that the Port of Alleppey was to be improved and extended. At the last meeting of the Popular Assembly the improvement of the port was one of the subjects brought up for the Dewan's consideration by Mr. G. H. Davey, a leading European merchant. In the course of his representation Mr. Davey, said that it was highly necessary to appoint an experienced European as Port Officer in view of the growing attention Alleppey is receiving from the shipping world, and also of the fact that the big steamers of important lines, have been calling there for the past few years. This representation seems to have received the consideration of His Highness's Government, for it is proposed to appoint Mr. A. Hoegewerf as Port Officer and Assistant Excise Commissioner. Mr. Hoogewerf was Port Officer at Quilon for about fifteen years and has experience of shipping matters. The work of repairing and improving of the port has been begun under the supervision of the Committee of Management, of which Mr. G. H. Davey is also a member. The present estimate is for Rs. 3 lakhs, most of which will be required for materials to be procured from England. The Dewan will halt at Alleppey for two days and will inspect the works. The chief defect of the present port is that, at certain seasons of the year, the sea recedes and the port has to be shifted. It is this drawback that it is intended to cope with. The Excise Commissioner, Mr. N. Raman Pilly, B.A., who has been on circuit for the past six weeks, has also been visiting Alleppey and consulting the merchants in the matter of developing the trade of the port and affording the mercantile community all facilities. He will also meet the Dewan at Alleppey when the latter arrives there.

CAWNPORE.

January. 4.—The Proclamation Parade was held on the morning of the 1st January, the troops present being the 2nd Battalion, Cameronians, 9th Hodson's Horse, and 41st Dogras. No Artillery was present on this occasion, the 74th Battery having left for Barrackpore. Lieutenant-Colonel Payton who, in absence of Colonel Macan, was in command, read the King's Proclamation announcing the increase in pay and allowances to the Indian Army—first in English and then in the vernacular. The ceremony ended with the usual feu de joie.

On the previous evening there was a dance at the Club but owing to the numbur of absentess from Cawnpore and private parties fixed for the same night the attendance was poor. For the same reason during the past week the Station has been very dull. A party of Hodson's Horse had a successful shooting expedition, the bag numbering some 200 duck. On Christmas Day the parade Service in the Memorial Church was well attended ; and the Choral Service in the evening scarcely less so, instead of the sermon the choir gave a selection of Christmas carols which were well rendered, Mr. C. M. Arrindell presiding at the organ. Midnight watch service was held on New Year's Eve, the soldiers in garrison turning out in great strength. The organ recital referred to in my last letter will take place to-morrow, admission is free, but there will be a collection in aid of the Soldiers' Institute. I made a mistake in referring to Mr. Crosthwaite, I. C. S., and Mr. Bramwell, as taking a prominent part in the rehearsals, instead of Mrs. Crosthwaite and Mrs. Bramwell.

The Roberts' Memorial Soldiers' Institute and Club will be opened by Major-General Sclater, commanding the Lucknow Division, on Thursday at 4 p. m. After the opening ceremony there will be a smoking concert and by permission of Colonel Macan the Cameronians' Band will play. The curator of the Memorial Garden has generously given his services in designing the laying out of the Institute grounds and although present conditions are unfavourable for gardening it is hoped that by next year there will be a charming surrounding for the building.

On Friday the Princess of Baroda who has been paying a short visit to Cawnpore, spent an hour or two at the Sugar Works, the Elgin Mills and the North West Tannery. Her Highness, who talks in fluent English, followed the descriptions of the various processes of manufacture with quite engaging interest.

The construction of the new railway bridge across the Ganges is proceeding apace, work going on day and night. The new bridge is to be reserved for the broad gauge railway traffic and the old structure (about 80 yards further up the river) will serve the metre gauge line and the road traffic. The original scheme for strengthening and altering the existing bridge—so as to withstand the additional strain caused by the modern heavy locomotives and larger loads provided for a lowering of the bottom boom which would have given more headway for cart traffic, but this would have involved a reduction of the headway for river traffic, from 16 feet to 10 1/2 feet. It has now been decided that the old bridge will remain as it is and the headway of the new structure will be the same. Although the general opinion seemed to be that no great inconvenience to boat traffic would be caused by the proposed lowering of the old bridge, there were not wanting dissentient voices in support of the river's steamship companies' strong protest against bridges being built with a headway less than 16 feet. It is impossible to forecast the future of river navigation as regards the upper waters of the Ganges, the Jumna, the Gogra, etc., but even now large country boats, for instance, when piled high with the haulms of crops, cannot pass the Cawnpore bridge when the river is in flood —and doubtless the decision arrived at by Government is the correct one.

A bitterly cold wind blew all yesterday and in the evening a slight shower fell, which, it was hoped, would prove the precursor of a good, steady downpour, but the expectation was not realised and by this morning the indications of rain had disappeared.

DARJEELING.

January 1.—All appearance of the winter rain has quite disappeared, and owing to the popularity of the tennis courts here, and the many good all-round players, another American tennis tournament took place this week nine couples competing, Mrs. MacMillan and Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. O'Malley, and Colonel Pike, being the most handicapped, both pairs, owing half thirty, and they ran each other very close, Mrs. MacMillan and Macpherson scoring 53 games, while Colonel Pike, and Mr. O'Malley 54, tieing with Mr. Geary and Mrs. Cresswell who also scored 54 ; while Mrs. Onslow Graham, and Mr. Mackenzie '(received 15) just scored fifty-five and won the tournament.

On Tuesday a very enjoyable small Gymkhana was held in the Shrubbery ground, which was very kindly lent by the Lieutenant-Governor. Five events only.

The first was an affinity bail and bucket race, ladies to throw a polo ball to her partner, who catch it at the gallop, and drop it into a bucket. This was won by Miss Pike and Captain Nelson.

Second event.—The silting at the ring for ladies on foot, also won by Miss Pike, very closely followed by Mr. Graham.

Third event.—Saddling race, for men, Colonel Pike being the winner.

Fourth event.—The children's race. About sixteen little children entered, a prize for the first boy, and first girl, a handicap race ; Sylvia Piffard and Freddy Piffard after a good race passed the line first. Lastly, came the Rickshaw race, two men and one lady, parners to be drawn for, after several heats, Miss Schoor won with the aid of Captain Nelson and Mr. Graham. About fifty people turned up, the prizes being given away by Mrs. Crawford. Then tea was served in the grounds, and about five o'clock all went away, it getting dark so early in December.

A very nasty earthquake shock was felt at about 2-15 p. m. on the 29th and lasted some seconds and was quite severe, in fact many ladies, "made" for the doors and exists, but no further shocks occurred and so it was soon forgotten.

On New Year's Eve, the dance and dinner at the Club was held, and about sixteen couples turned up. Mrs. Crawford wore a very pretty grown of white crepe de chine with a hem of pink shaded panne; Mrs. Pike, lemon yellow with a very lovely berthe of Irish lace; Miss Pike a simple frock of soft white net; Mrs. Macpherson, white turquoise chiffon over silk; Miss Macpherson, white silk; Miss Schoor, black spotted net and velvet ribbon over white; Mrs. Fuchs, white satin; Mrs. MacCulloch also wore white; Mrs. MacMillan a delicate shade of biscuit-coloured silk : Mrs. Graham, black lace over white ; Mrs. O'Mallay, pale blue; Miss Collinson, white; Miss Kingsmill, rose pink, etc. Just at midnight Sir Roger de Coverly was danced, then as the Church-bells rang merrily out, Old Lang Syne was sung with hands crossed, in the orthodox manner, rum punch was freely circulated and then a little more dancing and at 2 p.m., the dance had ended.

Without a concert, the programme would not have been complete, so a cafe chantant took place, at the little theatre on Friday at 5-30, and a most enjoyable function it proved to be. Major Haig contributed a number of comic songs, which were immensely appreciated, and he was encored again and again Mrs. Graham also sang two songs most artistically, and responded to the encore by a clever little topical patter song. Miss Kingsmill danced with great spirit a hornpipe, and a graceful step dance to slow music. Majort MacCullock, shewed some delightful and interesting lantern slides, and the manager of the Rockville Hotel, who possesses a fine voice, sang very well two songs, his powerful voice ringing through the hall.

Finally, Major Haig have a dinner party to about thirty guests, and was a most entertaining evening, with some very clever after-dinner speeches, and the toast of the King and Queen was drunk, then the dining-room was cleared, and dancing kept up until past midnight.

PESHAWAR.

Peshawar, January 2.—On the 31st of December a garden party was given at the Shahi Bagh, Peshawar, by the Hindus of Peshawar in honour of Sir George Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province. The charming gardens had been tastefully decorated for the occasion and tents and shamianas had been erected for the reception of the guests. There was a large gathering of Civil and Military Officers of the station, as well as of the leading Mahomedan and Hindu residents of Peshawar, and extensive operations had been made for the amusement and entertainment of all who were present. On his arrival at the Shahi Bagh Sir George Roos-Keppel, who was accompanied by Mr. Grant, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and Captain Campbell, Personal Assistant, was conducted to the shamiana where the hosts and their guests had assembled, and the following address was then read :

We, the Hindus of Peshawar, representing all classes and shades of opinion, beg leave to approach Your Honour with this address of welcome to this garden party, which has been held to tender to Your Honour our hearty and sincere congratulations on your elevation to the most exalted office of the Chief Commissionership of this Province. We are confident that Your Honour's sympathetic rule will inaugurate an era of unparalleled peace and prosperity hitherto unknown in this Province.

Our hearts are overflowing with hallowed sentiments of unswerving and unflinching love and devotion to His Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved Emperor, whom we consider as our kind father. Raj Bhakti (devotion to the Throne), is an ingrained and noble sentiment in the Hindu heart and is enjoined upon us by our Holy Scriptures, which declare, in clear and unequivocal terms, that Raj Bhakti is a religious duty with the Hindus. . . .

We are throughly sensible of the manifold blessings conferred upon us by the British Government. The freedom of speech and thought, the spread of education, the improved communications, the facilities for trade and commerce, the introduction of steam engine and telegraph, which have bridged distance, our intellectual, moral and social advancement, are the results of the benevolent policy and generous exertions oft the British officials.

The security of life and property we enjoy under Your Honour's benign Raj and the manifold activities observable in every department of our life are incontrovertible proofs of the interest Your Honour has always evinced in us, and of Your Honour's disinterested endeavours to promote our social well-being, for which we can not adequately thank Your Honour.

It is matter for sincere congratulation that the incursions and raids of the turbulent border people upon peace-loving and law-abiding Hindus are getting fewer and fewer, and there is every probability that they will become a rarity as the result of Your Honour's efforts to check their unlawful incursions upon the Hindus in particular.

It is matter of sincere pleasure that this province has enjoyed complete and absolute immunity from dastardly crimes of diabolical nature noticeable in some parts of India, and this marvellous achievement is the outcome of Your Honour's broad statesmanship and liberal and generous policy, which is reflected in the unbroken peace reigning in this province.

We sincerely condemn and abhor the unfortunate occurrence of anarchical nature traceable to some misguided and unpatriotic youths and publicly dissociate from all such persons who resort to violence and attempt to bring about disorder and anarchy injurious to the interests of the country and its industrial and educational advancement.

Sir, the Hindus are keenly interested in the stability of the British Raj, to which they owe their existence, their position, their influence and wealth. The continuance of the British Raj is an absolute necessity. The further progress of the country depends upon that. The maintenance of peace and order that the country may advance in the path of civilisation and attain to its pristine glory and be able to hold its own under the suzerainty of our beloved Emperor with the most advanced countries of the world.

We assure Your Honour, and through Your Honour our Gracious Sovereign, of our unfeigned and deep devotion and attachment to the Throne of England with whose destines our destines are indissolubly bound up as Divine Dispensation.

We are proud of belonging to the British Empire on which the sun never sets, as loyal subjects, are grateful for the blessings we enjoy under the British Raj.

Our loyalty has been tested many times and never found wanting.

In the dark days of the Mutiny your Hindus of this Province stood aloof, and our Hindu Rajas and Maharajas of the Punjab rendered invaluable help to the Government in suppressing the disorder.

It is a painful confession that the Hindus of this Province are very backward in education and industrial enterprise in contrast with their brethren of other Provinces, but we hope we shall be able to make good progress, in these under the fostering care and patronage of Your Honour.

Before concluding this address we again thank Your Honour for the peace and prosperity we enjoy and fervently pray God to shower His choicest gifts upon our beloved Emperor and Your Honour for the kind interest always taken in our welfare and ever give us cause to sing with heart and joy "Long live our Noble Emperor and Sir George Roos-Keppel."

Sir George Roos-Keppel replied, thanking the Hindus of Peshawar for their address and for the garden party which they had that day given in his honour. He congratulated them on the loyalty to Government which they had hitherto shown and on their pesecable and law-abiding conduct, which he hoped would always continue to distinguish them. Lala Amrji Mull, on behalf of the Hindu community then, in a few words pointed out the advantages in general which the Hindus had reaped under the British rule in India.

After a general move had been made from the shamiana Sir George Roos-Keppel visited the boys of the Peshawar High School, who had been gathered together in another part of the gardens and spoke a few words to them. The evening terminated with a display of fire works.

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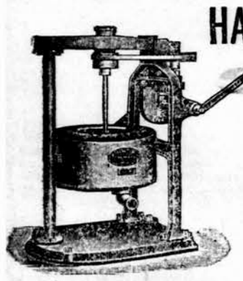

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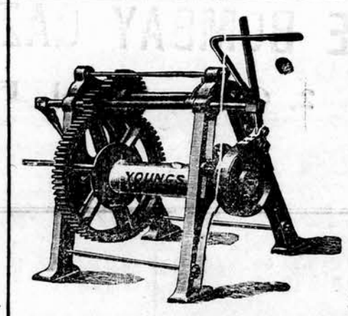

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